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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

A Time To Be Pedantic

THE fact that the two Royal Commissioners on the spy case are Justices of the Supreme Court should not mislead us. It is not in their capacity as Justices that they are inquiring into the spy allegations. If they bring any special qualifications to that task, it is not because of their official position, but because of the judicial experience which they have gained while in that position. They are not even trying the alleged spies. What they are actually doing is something entirely outside of the whole system of British justice, though it seems to bear some resemblance to the work of the *juge d'instruction* in the French courts.

In the ordinary course of events these prosecutions would presumably have been made by the R.C.M.P., so that the two Supreme Court Justices are in a way serving as assistant investigators and legal advisers to that excellent police force. That they are also contributing very materially to the prestige of the prosecution can hardly be doubted, and if the matter were one concerning which public opinion would be the ultimate judge this would perhaps be a desirable condition. It has not in this country, at any rate since the trial of Riel, been generally held that decisions in criminal prosecutions should be much influenced by public opinion.

That dissatisfaction with the method employed in these cases is pretty widespread can be concluded with some assurance from the number and vigor of the editorial protests all over the country. The English-language press of the province of Quebec is somewhat of an exception; and people in other provinces who are inclined to regard that province as less solicitous about British justice than the rest of Canada may perhaps begin to question whether any such lack of solicitude is to be blamed entirely on the French Canadians. The Montreal *Gazette's* description of the attitude of Opposition parties as "untimely constitutional pedantry" is nothing less than shocking, and will unquestionably be retorted back upon the *Gazette* when it next finds occasion to resort to the constitution in defence of property rather than personal liberty.

For the first time in nearly seven years, the historic Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race, discontinued in this war, as in the last, will be rowed again, March 30, on the Thames. Crews representing the two great English universities have rowed the four-and-a-quarter mile course from Putney to Mortlake each spring for over 100 years. The Cambridge crew is putting in practice here on the River Cam.

Stamping Out

THE Montreal police seem to have had a busy time last week-end suppressing demonstrations, and preventing the distribution of literature, by supporters of Mr. Fred Rose, M.P. From the Montreal *Star* we learn that the tracts distributed "contained indirect attacks on the Canadian Government." We hope that it is not going to be illegal to distribute tracts in Montreal just because they contain indirect, or even direct, attacks on the Canadian Government. Such a regulation would put a stop to one of the chief and most interesting activities of a large number of Canadians of both French and English language. The present occasion no doubt looks to Mr. Duplessis and some of the Montreal authorities like an admirable opportunity for "stamping out" Communism in the province, but the use of undemocratic methods to attain that end is quite likely to have results entirely different from those that are intended.

Higher Loyalty

THE psychological problem of the considerations which can induce otherwise honest and conscientious people to violate such an obligation as an oath taken under the Official Secrets Act is a very interesting one. The Royal Commissioners have referred to statements by some of the accused that they felt a "higher loyalty" than their loyalty to the Canadian government. Presumably this is their loyalty to the dictates (which to the true Communist are practically religious in force and sanction) of Communism. This involves the doctrine of mental reservation, and means that the guilty persons took the oath with the intention of disregarding it in certain circumstances. It is not uncommon for religious bodies to authorize their members to practice such reservations, but this has no effect except upon the conscience of the reserver, and nobody expects the civil authorities to be any more lenient about violations performed in this manner. It would be no great surprise to learn that members of the Communist Party have the Party's authorization to violate any oath made to a capital government whenever their doing so appears advantageous to the Communist cause; but if this is the "higher loyalty" to which the accused refer it is not likely to be considered very high by the majority of the Canadian people.

On the other hand it is possible that some of the accused—assuming them to be guilty—made their disclosures through a feeling that they were thereby promoting the success of the Allied cause. We now know from Mr. King that the greater part of the alleged disclosures dated back to 1943 and 1944. A conscientious but muddle-minded person might easily in those years have considered that supplying information to the Russians would do no harm to Canada and the other Allies and might even do them good. It is a well-known fact that eminent scientists are even more likely than ordinary persons to be muddle-minded in matters outside of their special sphere, and it is natural that their muddle-mindedness should be played upon by the professional investigators of other governments.

Unjust Redistribution

AT THE forthcoming readjustment of the representation of the various provinces of Canada in the House of Commons it is essential in the interests of justice and national unity that the provisions of subsection 4 of section 51 of the B.N.A. Act shall be carried out in their proper and obvious meaning and not evaded as they have been for several decades.

This subsection was inserted so as to avoid the nuisance of having to re-define a whole lot of constituencies in order merely to effect a reduction of only one or two members in the representation of a province at Ottawa. It provides that there shall be no reduction in representation unless the province's share of the total population of Canada has diminished by one-twentieth from what it was "at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members for the province." This obviously means "when the last change was made in the number of members"; but it has been interpreted to mean "at the last preceding redistribution," whether that redistribution made any change in the number of members for that province or not.

The consequence is that it is possible for a province which thirty years ago had 40 per cent of the total population, and therefore 40 per cent of the Commons seats, not only to drop in ten years to 38.1 per cent and still retain its 40 per cent of the Commons (which is all right and conforms to the Act), but to drop in the following ten years to 36.2 per cent, and in the ten years after that to 34.4 per cent, *and still retain its 40 per cent of the members,* because in no single decade has it lost more than five per cent. But the Act says nothing about single decades; it calls for reduction if there has been a decline from 40 to 38 per cent, not in a single decade, but since the last readjustment which placed the representation at 40 per cent, whenever that was.

The chief beneficiary of this misinterpretation is the province of Ontario, whose representation in the next House, if this principle

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

What Exactly Do You Mean When You Talk About "Russians?"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Churchill speech and the Ottawa spy scare induced some clear thinking in the U. S. A. about "the Russians".

One widely read American commentator said: "For thinking clearly about the speech of former Prime Minister Churchill, there is an imperative first step. It is to make a distinction between the Russian government and the Russian people. Habitually, in the press and in public discussion, the word 'Russia' is used inclusively — for the Russian government, for communism as a cult, for Russia as a country, for the Russians as a people. Commonly it is the Russian government we mean, for it is only the government with which we deal or can have communication. But we use the word indiscriminately".

If we will all undertake — fuzzy-minded sentimentalists, C. C. F.-ers, Socialists, etc., as well — to make the same distinction when we are discussing Russia it will take no time to line-up those who, professing friendship for the "people" of Russia, are really trying to promote communism or the police state of the totalitarian type that holds the Russian people in subjection.

So may I suggest that when anyone is talking or writing about Russia, he be asked if he is referring to the government, the country, communism, or the Russian people themselves.

That the New York *Times* has discovered the importance of this distinction is also apparent, for on March 10 it said editorially—"To the occidental mind it seems strange that with these feathers in their cap and with a great military victory behind them they dare not expose their avowed Utopia to inspection and comparison. The average American must wish there was some way to get through to the Russian people with a message of good-will. In differing with the government, as we must, we have no feeling of hostility toward the people. We wish them well; wish them progress and abundance, peace and security. It is too bad that we cannot say this to them face to face."

The leaders of our own Canadian government should make this crystal-clear in their public pronouncements. It is vital that we do not drift into a conflict with the *people* of Russia when our dispute is wholly with the *government* of Russia.

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

Coal and Silence

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FROM the archives of the past comes a light thrown on the problem of coal shortage that has bedevilled Ontario for years and is likely to continue to do so unless something drastic is done about it.

In 1902 a now defunct magazine called *The Moon* became heated in cartoon, fable and editorial over a strike in the U.S. coal mines during the fall of that year.

One cartoon pictures the holdup of a wagon load of revolvers. The title is "What we Expect" and the date is September 6, 1902. A second cartoon pictures a miner sitting on a tub near an idle coal mine and facing a cadaverous figure with outstretched claw-like hands, threatening icy death from the swishing clouds of an approaching blizzard. The title is "The Coming Winter" and the date is October 16, 1902. In the same issue there is a fable, too obscure to interpret at this date, dealing with the "successful" career of a "horny fisted son of toil" who achieved riches through a legal but crooked transaction involving the purchase and sale of a phony coal mine. A third cartoon pictures a half dozen emaciated coal barons chained to icy stakes in hades and under guard of grinning and goading devils. They are stretching out futile hands towards a table of "hot food and drinks" and a pile of "coal, kindling wood and matches" just out of reach.

An editorial of October 25, 1902, hails the end of the coal strike and reads in part—"So long as the capitalists do not come into actual conflict with united labor, and so long as they rob us quietly—that is without causing editors to become alarmed—we are, and, of course, should be perfectly satisfied with our condition of peace and goodwill amongst men . . . . The conflict that is but now ended was a dangerous one, for it almost started the people to think."

Perhaps this is further evidence for the claim that history repeats itself. At any rate one wonders if Ontario will ever trudge itself loose from the slough of despond and dependence on a single foreign source for household coal. One wonders also whether a certain Mervyn Brown, the coal messiah, who is so eloquently and persistently sounding the virtues of Alberta hard coal, is talking through his hat or has really "got something".

At least one may be permitted to ask, why the discreet silence of Toronto newspapers on a subject of such importance? Why the tomb-like silence of those whose interests are involved and of the civic and other elected representatives of the people?

Is the coal there, is it good coal, can it be mined, shipped, and laid down here in household bins at a saving in cost to the householder? These claims have been made and thousands have had their hopes raised by them. Surely it is not too much to ask that they should be either endorsed by those in authority and by those whose business is in the sale of coal; or refuted to prevent fond hopes being raised too high!

Toronto, Ont. J. W. CARTER

Vowel Procession

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE word "facetiously" has all the vowels in proper order, and none repeated. I am told that in this respect it is unique in English.

Galt, Ont. J. W. CARTER

Note. Five other correspondents have mentioned this word. Ed.

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Lovely to Look At, Thrilling to Hear

WHEN Gladys Swarthout comes to sing in Toronto that's NEWS, and her appearance as guest artist with Toronto Symphony Orchestra at last Friday night's "Pop" Concert was the occasion for a tremendous turnout of Swarthout fans, who came not only to hear but to see. For the feminine part of her audience she is invested with "umpteen" carat glamor, since she ranks as one of America's ten best-dressed women.

For those who sat at their radios listening to the singer on Friday's coast-to-coast hookup over Canadian stations, the photograph immediately below will help them visualize Miss Swarthout as she sang at Massey Hall. For the concert stage, she likes full-flowing graceful skirts with yards and yards around the bottom, and her appearance at the "Pop" in Hildebrand's lovely concert gown, designed especially for Miss Swarthout, with very full skirt in celadon green with gay flowers jewelled with sequins billowing over a crinoline petticoat, was the signal for mingled "Oh's and Ah's" from the audience. Its smooth-fitting little bodice was in vivid violet crepe.

NATURALLY keenly interested in the new fashions for spring, Miss Swarthout was a guest at Simpson's Spring Festival of Fashion in Arcadian Court. At the show and at a number of informal affairs held in her honor in Toronto, she wore a Canadian designed costume suit with navy wool dress and navy-and-white checked peplum jacket, which Andre of the St. Regis Room did expressly for her. It shows to advantage in this charming and informal shot (above) as she spoke to a group of press and radio folk at the Royal York and expressed her pleasure in being able to visit Toronto. (L to rt) Mr. C. L. Burton, Mr. Stewart Wille, Miss Swarthout's accompanist, and Mr. Charles Jennings, CBL announcer.

The Lucien Lelong original from Paris, in pink orchid faille over crinoline, with yards and yards of the glorious fabric used for the dramatic bows at the waistline, caught Miss Swarthout's eye at the Fashion Show, and afterwards, she had the thrill of doing what probably every other woman who saw it wanted to do. She tried it on! (right below). She wears another favorite, (left) Louis Schrier's dressmaker coat in soft grey wool, which highlights the new sleeve interest and belted waistline. Profile hat in grey felt by John Frederics.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

continues to be adhered to, will greatly exceed its proper share on a strictly Rep. by Pop. basis. There is no reason why Ontario should be overweighted in the national legislative body, and a great many reasons—including simple justice and the common-sense meaning of the Constitution—why it should not. The idea that an Ontario elector is entitled to count for five or ten per cent more in the national councils than an elector anywhere else in Canada just isn't true, and is very annoying and disturbing to other provinces.

The existing practice is the result of one of the most indefensible decisions ever rendered by the Privy Council, a decision so obviously wrong that we are unable to believe that any opposition would be excited if Parliament simply ignored it and effected redistribution in accordance with plain terms of the Act. If this is considered too dangerous, or too lacking in respect for the highest court of the Empire, the redistribution measure should be accompanied by a memorial to the British Parliament to amend the Act so as to read "alteration of the number of members" instead of "readjustment."

COMFORT ME WITH APPLES

FOR I am sick of love, but feed me, sweet,
On wild and bitter fruit from upland tree
That grew from seed flung down by strong, free wind—
For nothing else could ease this ache in me.
The orchard fruit for those who love in peace,
Who loose the soil about the roots, and feed,
With careful hand, the heavy laden bough;
For me the deeper want, the stronger need:
The fruits that blossom on a high, lone hill,
That need no care, but in defiance cling
To earth untended, grow with wind and rain,
And lock within their core the taste of spring.
Feed me with apples, sweet; upon my mouth
Press deep the stain of fruit from upland tree,
For I am sick of love—and nothing less
Could ease the hunger of this need in me.

EILEEN CAMERON HENRY

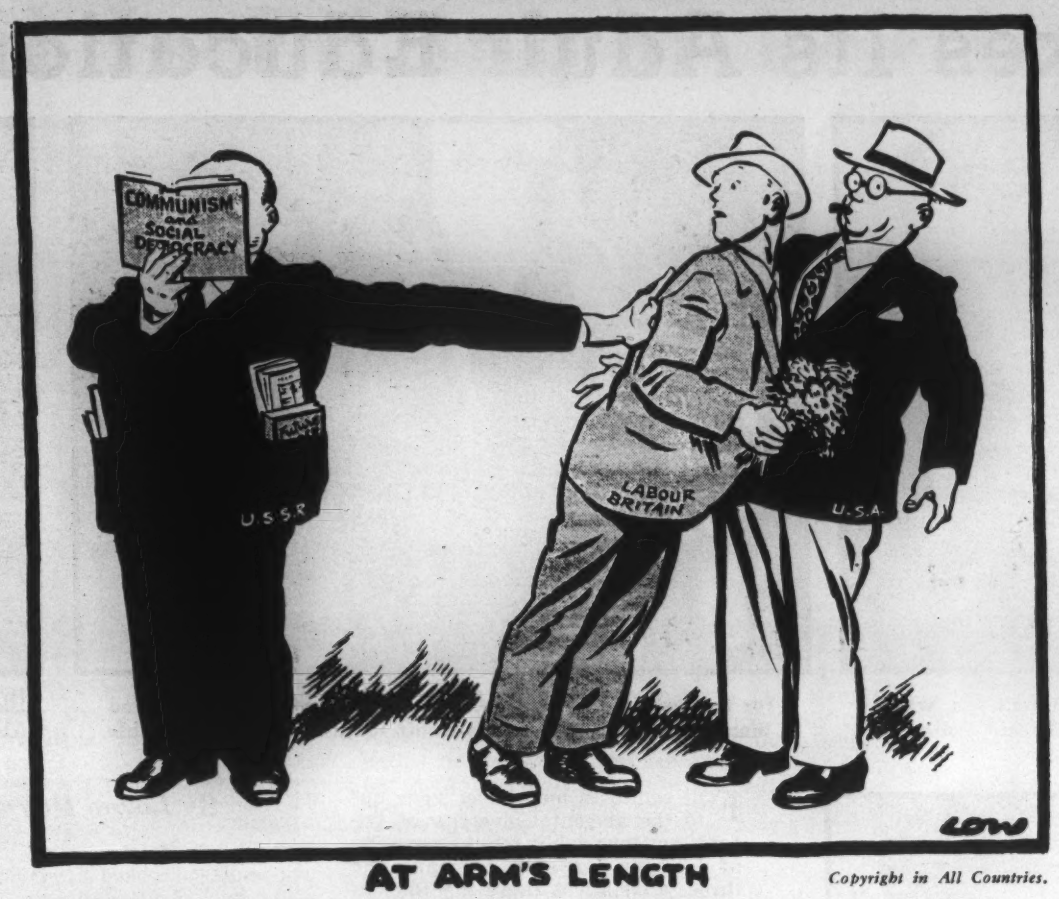
Mr. Massey's Rest

NO SURPRISE was involved in the announcement last week of the retirement of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey from the London High Commissionership, and public interest is concentrated on the question of his next occupation. Mr. Massey is much too able and too public-spirited a man to be left for long in a state of inactivity, and his prestige is such as to justify very great expectations. Nevertheless the suggestions so far made in the press have not been noted for plausibility. The field of active and contentious politics is not likely to appeal to him very much, and that of dignified and ornamental vice-royalty not at all. Diplomacy is Mr. Massey's métier, and we shall be surprised if he does not return to it after a vacation which may well be somewhat prolonged in view of the tremendous strain that both he and Mrs. Massey have been under for the past six years.

New Quarterly

IF THERE is one field of periodical publishing in which Canada excels, it is that of the quarterlies. It is perhaps not unnatural that a kind of work which in larger populations is done by monthlies and even more frequent periodicals should for our eleven millions (of whom three millions use another language) be done by journals appearing only four times a year. (The *Canadian Banker* has recently gone so far as to convert itself from a quarterly to an annual.) The latest edition to the four-a-years is the *International Journal*, published by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, which at once establishes a very high standard of performance and gives promise of being able to live up to it.

Few or none of the contributors to this issue will be unknown to the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, though they may not know R. M. Fowler as newly elected president of the Institute and as president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. F. R. Scott, Malcolm Wallace, John P. Humphrey, H. A. Innis, Max Freedman, M. A. Western, W. L. Morton, H.



AT ARM'S LENGTH

Copyright in All Countries.

F. Angus, R. C. Wallace and Vladimir Grossman constitute a roster of names of which any serious periodical in the world might be proud. But even more important is the fact that each and every one seems to have put his best work into this contribution. That each has also been provided with a subject both vital and topical is a fact for which credit may be chiefly due to C. C. Lingard, the editor, a graduate of Queen's and Chicago and a well known writer on international affairs.

There are two articles on Russia, one on Unesco, one on Scandinavia, one on Yugoslavia, one on Canada and the future strategic position in the Pacific, and several well-executed book reviews. The new quarterly appears to intend to do without advertising, and Mr. Fowler in his Forward says that it will achieve its full purpose only "if it is able to reflect the vision and tolerance and leadership in ideas that Canada should contribute to world opinion today."

Tax-paid Lying

THE use for propaganda purposes of advertising space paid for out of the earnings of corporations, and treated therefore as an expense of the business and a legitimate deduction from taxable income, is no doubt useful and desirable when the propaganda is by general consent in the public interest—as has been largely the case during the recent war. But at other times it does raise certain rather puzzling problems.

The Aluminum Specialty Company of Manitowoc, Wis., published the other day in the Los Angeles *Daily News*, and no doubt also in many other American papers, an advertisement four columns wide and ten inches deep, entirely concerned, not with expounding the merits of Alumode kitchen ware, the company's product, but with warning American mothers and fathers not to "sell our children into the slavery of debt." The advertisement, which is signed by President W. E. Spindler, states that after the first world war "England owed every voter in the United States about $500," which is false. It states that "no interest or principal has ever been repaid," which is false. It asks why Canada does not loan money to England when she has loaned 100 million dollars to the Netherlands, thus ignoring not only the present projected loan to Britain, of which Mr. Spindler might have been unaware, but the whole record of *gifts* by Canada whose total vastly exceeds in per capita value all the loans made or proposed by the United States.

We have no objection, and we imagine that most Americans have no objection, to Mr. Spindler and his Aluminum Specialty Company propagating their own lies with their own money, so long as they avoid conflict with the laws of libel—which some of our own Canadian propagandist advertisers have not always managed to do. But we object very strongly, and we think many sensible Americans will object, to the dissemination of outrageous falsehoods at the expense, or very largely at the expense, of the taxation income of the United States. We are all for free speech, but not for speech that is free in the sense that it costs the speaker nothing because it is paid for out of the taxes.

Socialism's Progress

THE socialized fire insurance business of the province of Saskatchewan is going ahead by leaps and bounds. It well might, considering that all institutions which receive from the government a grant of 20 per cent or upwards of their expenditures are compelled to place the whole of their insurance with the Government Insurance Office. The purpose of this requirement is "to retain the profits from the insurance business, instead of its going to private companies with offices abroad," which is, of course, a purely protectionist argument, with the province instead of the nation as the protected area. We have always suspected that the protectionist instinct, if unduly catered to in the nation, was likely to extend itself to provinces and municipalities, and there are plenty of evidences that this tendency is on the increase in Canada. It would not be surprising if Saskatchewan should soon extend its present policy of compulsory government insurance, by adding to the compelled list all properties operating under a provincial or municipal license. After that the province may move on to just compulsory government insurance, period.

Eire and the Crown

THE question who is and who is not a British subject, which we discussed in a recent issue, has been further complicated by some observations by Mr. de Valera. A lady who appears to be a fellow-citizen of Mr. de Valera's by right of birth has attained some fame in the cinema industry and has applied for American citizenship. In order to obtain this she has to abjure her loyalty to her previous government; and the laws of the United States, which has not recognized Eire as an independent nation, require that this abjuration should be a renouncement of the quality of a British subject, that is, of loyalty to the British Crown. Mr. de Valera is annoyed about this, and has informed the world that neither he nor the lady in question is a British subject or has any loyalty to the British Crown—a statement which will not greatly surprise anybody, but which is in unfortunate opposition to the declaration in the Canadian Citizenship Bill, that "Ireland," which presumably includes Eire, is a country of the British Commonwealth, that birth in it confers the status of British subject, and that a person who has acquired that status by that means "shall be recognized in Canada as a British subject."

As a matter of fact the consequences of Mr. de Valera's declaration, if they should ever be put into effect, would be very far-reaching. Presumably, among other things, the native citizens of Eire would lose all rights of entry into Canada except on the terms accorded to other foreigners, and would be unable to acquire Canadian citizenship except by the process of naturalization.

Mr. de Valera has given no evidence of desiring to withdraw his country from membership in the British Commonwealth; so that he is apparently in the position of maintaining that in spite of its name the Commonwealth includes nations whose citizens are not necessarily British subjects. On the other hand Mr .de Valera's nation recognizes the British Crown as the instrument for the carrying on of its external relations, so that he expects the Crown to employ, and to grant letters of credence to, persons who are not its subjects and who owe it no loyalty. Just how long this delicate situation can continue is an interesting subject for speculation.

The Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

ATLANTIC Charter enthusiasts will be wondering what is to be the next move now that, down Argentine way, a Fascist dictator has been given a hoist through the ballot box.

•

A London commentator suggests that Franco's real problem is to withdraw from his position without losing face. Somebody should tell the guy that no one except himself would miss the thing.

•

The Homburg style of hat, says an advertisement, is the design mostly favored by Canada's M.P.s. It has the further advantage of being just as easy as any other to talk through.

•

New York newspaper *P.M.* says of Oscar-winner Ray Milland that he is "dapper, difficult, loveable, shy, gay, irresponsible, moody, indifferent, romantic self-conscious uncommunicative and suave." After such a weekend who wouldn't be.

•

"True art exaggerates, but it must remain in the realm of probability to be convincing," writes a well known critic. We fall for those colorful seed catalogues too.

•

A super-speed camera taking 3,000 pictures a second shows in slow motion the normally invisible instantaneous human reactions to unexpected stimulus. We suppose it would be too horrible to record that precise moment when a fellow completes the calculation of his income tax.

•

A Chicago paper tells the story of a man with no knowledge of music but who, at a public seance, played the piano while under the control of spirits. The brand was not mentioned.

•

A Cuban general beat a Miami Beach cafe-owner for $7,000 at Gin Rummy, which, today, is about a morning's take on a blue-plate special.

•

The Police Chief of Niagara Falls (Ont.) says that child delinquency today is no worse than it was 30 years ago. Junior is now crazy about asking the Chief to be the Honorary President of the Society of Small Boys for Undermining Pops.

•

In spite of the complaints about inaccurate weather reports in our newspapers, we believe that those journals who make a feature of giving the temperature on the same day last year are quite good at it.

•

Statistics reveal that there are more applications for divorce in May than in any other month, but the dear ladies will go on with their spring-cleaning anyhow.

•

From a business magazine editorial: "Music is of great benefit to brain toilers, and is now being 'piped' into Banks, insurance institutions and editorial offices." To complete this paragraph, we had to put a nickel in the juke box.

•

Urging careful thought before speech, a writer warns us that even a careless word or two has been known to change a man's destiny. The classic example, of course, is (quote) I will; (end quote.)

•

On the theory that all the world looks one way when travelling on bus, streetcar or subway, a New York publicity agent pays girls to travel continuously with advertisements strapped to their crossed knees. Our niece Ettie says that those unconscionable publicity fellows sure know how to spoil any decent landscape.

Britain Takes Its Adult Education Seriously

The end of his last shift. Ernest Fisher, a miner's son, who started in the pit at 14, is leaving to go to Ruskin College.

For the last time he hands in his lamp. Ernest always wanted more education. Now a scholarship to Ruskin makes it possible.

His widowed mother is proud of his success. Above all, she wants him to have this chance.

Ernest always read a lot, but now he has the great libraries at Oxford at his disposal. The course at Ruskin takes 2 years.

He meets the tutorial system of University teaching. Here he discusses his last essay with Lionel Elvin, Ruskin's Principal.

By Lorna Hay

FOR centuries men have "gone up" to the ancient University of Oxford, not invariably for the pure joy of learning, or even to make the three years spent there the foundation of a career. As well as the clever or earnest young men whose primary aim is to learn something, the colleges of Oxford have also received and nourished, cast pearls before, fined, tolerated, kept up or sent down a steady stream of bright but not brilliant young men who went up just because it was the done thing.

But there is one college which probably never carried an ounce of dead weight. Ruskin College is not a constituent part of the University of Oxford. It was founded in 1899 by two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vrooman, and intended to be part of a scheme for educating men and women workers. The name of Ruskin was chosen because he was considered to have challenged orthodox economics and because he was interested in the education of working people. It has the support of the British Trade Union and Co-operative movements, of many local education authorities and of the University of Oxford, which extends its hospitality, its tuition and many of its privileges.

The students of Ruskin College—they number about 50, with from six to twelve women—definitely go there to study. They are men and women who have been given a chance in a lifetime and are determined to make the most of it. It has not always been easy for them to take the chance when it came, for many, probably most, of the students are people with responsibilities, not downy-cheeked youths straight from school with a well-padded home to fall back on. They are men with wives and children who must be supported or at least helped, women with children who must be looked after somehow, young men like the miner in the pictures, who have a widowed mother.

Scholarships come from various sources and vary in size. Some are given by local education authorities, some by trade unions or the T.U.C., and Ruskin College, though by no means richly endowed like the wealthy old foundations of the University, scrapes up a few scholarships itself.

The fees at Ruskin are £125 a year, which includes board, residence and tuition, but the student needs a minimum of £35 to cover travelling, books and other personal requirements. So a scholarship of £160, like the one awarded Ernest Fisher, leaves no margin for domestic emergencies, and not even much for making life at Oxford a little comfortable. It is understandable that there should be a certain atmosphere of austerity in Ruskin College. The young man who pleads that if he did not get his degree, he learned a great deal about Life, does not exist at Ruskin. These men and women learned about Life long ago.

STUDY and tuition at Ruskin are run on lines very similar to the methods of the University itself. The fact that the College is residential, like the University colleges, is important, as the students thus have the advantages of continuous study, undistracted by other occupations or by family claims. They attend the University lectures as well as their own College ones, and emphasis is placed, as in the University curriculum, on work in small classes and individual teaching on the University tutorial system.

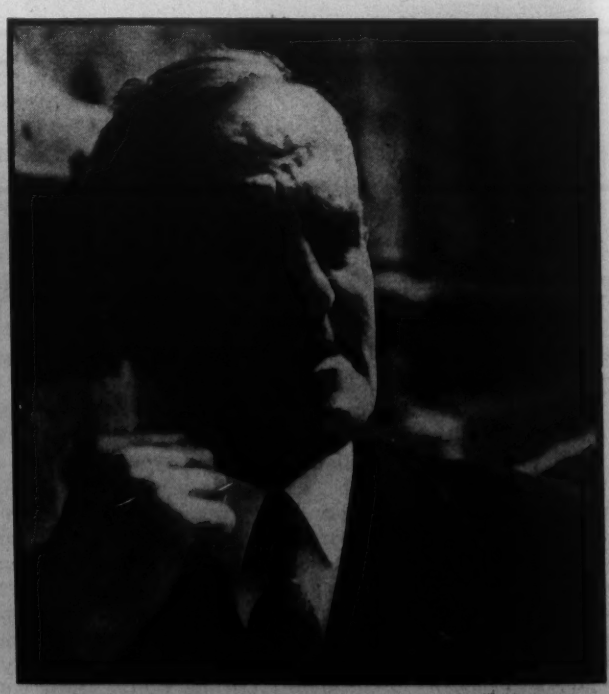
The full course at Ruskin, which most students take if they can manage it, is a two-year one, and a great deal goes into that short time (the actual College year, spent in residence, is 33 weeks). The curriculum shows a decided emphasis on social and political subjects, which is natural, since a man who has come straight out of industrial life is drawn to the subjects nearest to his experience. In the first year lectures and tuition are given on economics, social and political history, English grammar and composition, English literature, public speaking, political theory, economic geography and foreign languages. Second-year students may, if they wish, enter for the University of Oxford Diploma in Public and Social Administration (not the same as an Oxford University degree).

The sort of work that Ruskin College students may do when they leave is best shown by the careers of their former students. Many have made their mark on the national life, many more are doing useful work in public or social administration. Ruskin men who have been M.P.s include the Right Hon. J. J. Lawson, exminer, now Minister of War; Sir Robert Young, who was Deputy Speaker in the 1924 and 1929 Labor Governments; and of the fourteen who were candidates at the last General Election, thirteen were successful. Some are in the Civil Service.

Ruskin College deserves its reputation. It exists, along with six other residential workers' colleges, because it is increasingly realized that adult education should not be something ambitious and persevering workers squeeze out of a narrow life by going to evening classes after a hard day's work, but something which is inseparable from progress and therefore to be taken very seriously.

An earnest, conscientious student, he intends to make the most of his scholarship.

A stroll by the Isis. Though Ruskin students work hard, they are expected to take advantage of Oxford life and find time to breathe the Oxford air.



A well-known Ruskin graduate is the Rt. Hon. J. J. Lawson, Minister of War, once a coal miner.

Baker Hall Is Filling a Particular Need

By Margaret K. Zieman

THIS week, Baker Hall, the home for Canadian war-blinded at 78 Admiral Road in Toronto, celebrated its second anniversary. With Baker Hall's popular convenor, Miss Elsinore Burns, the 20 servicemen now in residence while taking rehabilitation training at Pearson Hall, Headquarters of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Toronto, were "At Home" to scores of friends and well-wishers.

The party will surely be another of many happy memories for the boys to take with them after they leave to pursue secure and satisfying lives in communities fortunate enough to claim them. For the "Hall" is unquestionably fulfilling the original purpose of its donor, Lady Kemp, for 11 years President of the Toronto Women's Auxiliary of the C.N.I.B., who wished above all that it should be a "home", where the days and evenings would pass pleasantly for the men living there.

A visitor senses this the minute he or she steps inside the door. The spacious rooms, beautifully furnished through the generosity of Lady Kemp's daughter, Katherine, are gay with friendly conversation as groups of veterans and their friends gather Sunday afternoons for a cup of tea . . . or on more festive occasions when perhaps some special entertainment is provided, listen intently as the music of piano or violin weaves a pattern of beauty in the atmosphere of peace and contentment which pervades Baker Hall.

The Government provides funds for its maintenance and upkeep but its natural home surroundings, which more than 44 men have enjoyed since Baker Hall's opening in 1944, represent faithful and unstinting effort on the part of many volunteer workers, members of the Canadian Red Cross, and particularly of the House Committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the C.N.I.B.

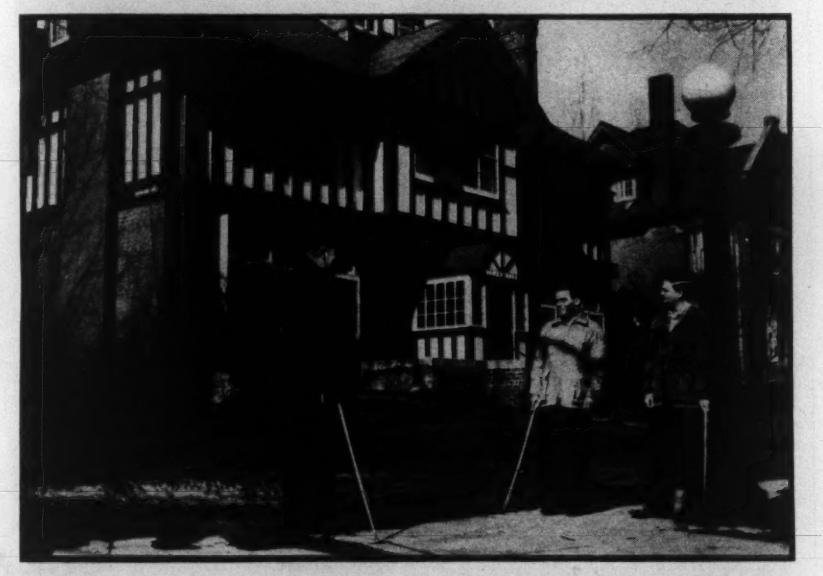
At Pearson Hall, the Institute's Headquarters, these veterans are given preliminary training which consists of instruction in Braille, typing and handicrafts of various sorts. The latter instruction is not given with any idea of vocational training in crafts, but to cultivate manual dexterity and to interest them in some absorbing hobby. The whole object of the training, which is largely individual, is to encourage the men to make the most of their abilities and to enable them, if they desire to do so, to find remunerative employment or to establish themselves in a business or profession. All facilities of the C.N.I.B.'s placement and employment departments are available to this end.

A number of this war's blinded veterans are working towards their matriculation with the idea of entering University, and one, a French-Canadian lad, (incidentally 10 Quebec boys have been residents at various times at Baker Hall) is enrolled at St. Michael's College in Toronto.

At Pearson Hall, these veterans become acquainted with many sightless people and gain confidence by seeing how well others have adapted themselves to a variety of training. But it means a great deal to them to be able to return each evening to a place like Baker Hall, where as soon as they step inside the door they feel at home. Familiar and friendly voices can mean much to those who depend so largely upon hearing!

Photographs by Gordon H. Jarrett

Sunday afternoons are always happy occasions at Baker Hall. Enjoying tea (l. to rt.) Helen Haworth, Harold Hines, Central Argyle, N.S., Baker Hall's convenor Miss Elsinore Burns, Rolland Pillon, Montreal.



Earl Green, veteran of the last war, who lost his sight after 1918, teaches the boys (here, Dave Ferguson, Sydney, N.S., and Harry Coyle, Windsor Ont.,) how to find their way about Toronto from Baker Hall.

Florian Weiler, Mildmay, Ont., (and rt.) Harvey Simmons, Carmangay, Alta., enjoy a joke in Braille Readers' Digest. For their training and enjoyment the world's finest books are available in Braille.

Jimmy Staples of Kirkland Lake made these mocassins for his 14-year-old daughter. At Pearson Hall, Mrs. B. Gordon tries them for size.

Music has a special appeal to those who depend so much upon hearing. At the piano with Gwen Seidel is Harry Coyle, who heads the Men's House Committee.

At Baker Hall, Jimmy Staples consults the Braille index in making his choice from the Talking Book machine (books recorded on gramophone discs).

Baker Hall has been the scene of one wedding. Dave Ferguson and Pat Weston are another engaged couple.

Carpentry is a hobby with Gordon Barrett of Hamilton, but skill like this has real vocational value.

Totalitarianism Growing Unheeded in Canada

By R. M. WILLES CHITTY

The following article appears in the current issue of the Fortnightly Law Journal, Toronto, as an editorial over the initials "R. M. W. C.", well-known as those of Mr. Willes Chitty, the editor. It is a vehement denunciation of the growth of anti-democratic practices by Canadian governments—a tendency which Mr. Chitty ascribes to public complacency. He adds, however, that the independence of the judiciary is being sapped by vicious methods of appointment, "and without an independent judiciary the battle against dictatorship is already lost".

NOW that Ottawa's seven day spy wonder has passed out of the stage of a mystery story crime melodrama, we should like to discuss certain aspects of it from an angle which ought to be of interest to the lawyer as the champion of the freedom of the individual. Some of the things we say may prove comforting to those elements of the populace who parade themselves as friends of the common people but who favor an anti-democratic ideology which is just as destructive of the liberty of the individual as any of the anti-democratic practices against which we are going to direct this present editorial. But, as they say in the blurbs, such comfort is purely incidental, and we regret that it should be possible to twist what we have to say in vindication of the rights of the individual to the apparent support of an ideology which would, if it could gain power, establish just as vicious anti-democratic practices as those that we shall attempt to condemn.

We have never found the Ogpu more acceptable than the Gestapo. The Ogpu has been liquidated — all secret police eventually have to be liquidated if dictatorship is to continue in power — and its place taken by the NKVD. But it is all the same to us. In any language they spell the end of freedom. In fact, of the four freedoms in the Atlantic charter, only freedom from want is left — if it is left — in a country where government depends on setting itself above the law to maintain the rule of law, on abolishing the safeguards of freedom in the name of the maintenance of liberty.

No Condoning

Neither do we want to be thought to condone for one moment the cringing mongrel who, possessing the inestimable benefit of British nationality, would sell his country for a pot of foreign gold and his soul—if indeed he has even the soul of a louse—for the dishwater pottage of Moscow —which may, after all, be worth more to his miserable soul. So long as one country has secrets which it will not disclose to another, especially important and catastrophic secrets like the atomic bomb, we shall have spies to endeavor to discover those secrets.

But there is an antipodean difference between the national of a country venturing into another country to discover those secrets, and that lowest of all forms of humanity, that amoeba in human form who would abuse the rights of his own nationality to be a spy against his own country.

Seven hundred years ago, to be precise seven hundred and thirty-one years ago come June 15, on an island in the Thames at Runnymede, some Barons, never dreaming of the shining page of history they were writing, acting solely in their own selfish interests, laid the foundation of freedom under the rule of law, and began the long struggle for the establishment some four hundred years later, of the principle that even the King himself was not above the law. Those Barons builded better than they knew. But the freedoms they established in that dim far-off age have come down to us untouched as the cornerstone of the liberty of the individual.

Constitution's Foundation

Let us quote that charter as it still stands on the statute books of Ontario, as it still stands as the foundation of the constitution of Canada upon which the British North America Act, 1867, is erected. "No man shall be taken or imprisoned . . . unless he be brought in to answer and prejudged of the same by due course of law . . . and the King shall sell to no man, nor deny or defer to any man, either justice or right."

It remained for Ottawa after six years of bureaucratic orgy ultimately to pass beyond the pale of mere bureaucracy and adopt the final role of dictatorship by tearing up the most venerated document in the proud history of the British peoples.

We hope we made it quite clear that we have no sympathy for these nationals of Canada who betrayed their country and fouled the nest of their own allegiance. We hope also that if and when they are convicted no sentimental ideas of mistaken mercy will stand between them and the gallows. But we would sooner see the whole ill-begotten tribe go free than that the methods of dictatorship should be allowed to dislodge one stone of the tower of liberty that enshrines the altar of British justice.

By British justice we understand the fundamental idea of innocence until proof of guilt, and all that entails, and it certainly entails the right of the arrestee to free and private consultation with a legal adviser of his own choice, and arraignment before a Court of competent jurisdiction at the earliest possible moment after his arrest. It was to safeguard those inalienable rights that the writ of *habeas corpus* was designed so far back in the annals of our legal history that its origin is shrouded in the mists of time. The House of Lords not so long ago con-

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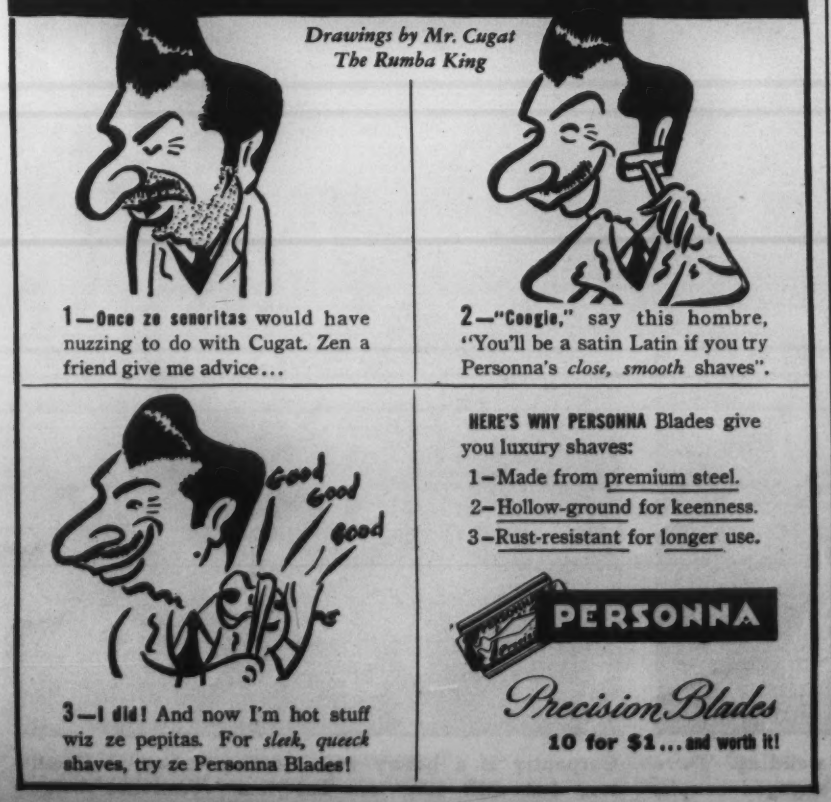
PERSONNAlly Speaking by XAVIER CUGAT



Drawings by Mr. Cugat
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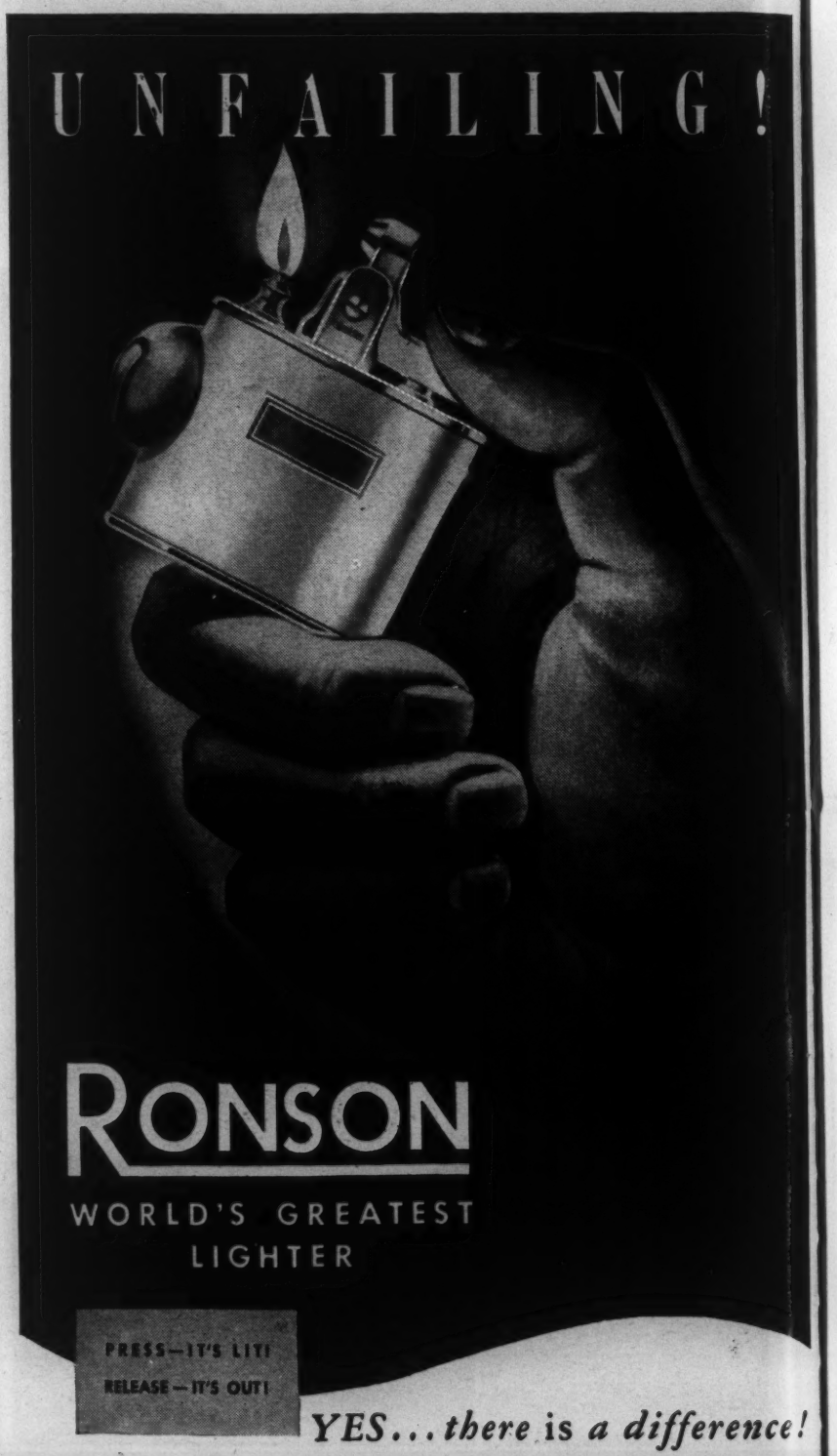

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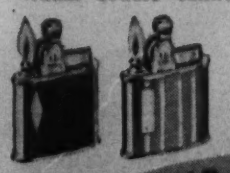

FIFTIETH YEAR OF LEADERSHIP

50th YEAR OF LEADERSHIP GOLDEN JUBILEE

demned an attempt to deny those rights and set its seal upon their inalienable nature. They are, as we have said, founded upon Magna Carta, and the cornerstone of liberty.

Yet Canada tolerates, with scarce a voice raised in protest, the sweeping away with a stroke of the pen all the fruits of the struggle of the British peoples for freedom and democracy.

We have told you time and time again, until we weary both ourself and you with the endless repetition, that the bureaucracy that has been entrenching itself in Ottawa for the past six years is simply the transition of Canada from the appearance of democracy, to totalitarianism in fact.

Now we have the proof before our eyes and still we think you will not believe us. It is believed that the Order in Council under which this crime against freedom was perpetrated was passed as long ago as last October. Nobody knows—except of course the inner Cabal—because the order has never been published. When the victims of the strong arm methods of dictatorship were take into custody is not known either, but it is a long time from October to March and the first of these miserable victims of the denial of justice were not arraigned until March, and nobody knows what happened to them while held incommunicado in a police barracks in Ottawa.

But it does not end there. Does it strengthen confidence in our Courts when Judges of the Dominion Court of last resort accept a commission which denies constitutional rights? Is the Bar Association aided in its public professional relations when its President accepts the chief counselship to such a commission? Yet such is our political system that it is impossible to blame those men for not refusing to act. Only on our political bankruptcy the power lust of the politician is building dictatorship. To the victor belong the spoils, and the political spoils system on which advancement in professional life so largely depends ties the ambitious man to the chariot wheels of party, and keeps him tied there even after most of his ambitions have been achieved. The independence of the judiciary is sapped and made a polite farce by the vicious methods of political and religious appointment, and, without an independent judiciary, the battle against dictatorship is already lost. But a public complacency that refused to be alarmed by the whitewash commissions over the Bren Gun scandal and the Hong Kong tragedy cannot be expected to be aroused by further proof that judicial independence has sunk to name. We deride the elective system of judicial appointment, but there are worse systems than that.

Cause and Effect

No wonder then that Canada breeds spies who put foreign gold above natural allegiance. No wonder our democratic institutions are riddled with men whose creed is anti-democracy. No wonder our legislatures yield to pressure groups and lobbies. No wonder bureaucracy has run riot for six years and battened on the pseudo-emergency of inflation as a prelude to the dictatorship that is following. No wonder that a responsible Minister of the Crown unashamedly declares in the House of Commons that the Cabinet draws its authority from the Crown and not from parliament and owes its responsibility accordingly. No wonder that the politician inured to the methods of bureaucracy does not hesitate to lay his foul hands on the ancient documents of our constitutional liberties and rides rough shod over the hard-won rights of the subject. No wonder the shadow of fear lengthens across the country as the hand of the political police reaches out to snatch men and women from their homes into the concentration camp, uncharged and unaccused, to be held incommunicado for inquisition and perhaps worse without the benefit of counsel and denied the cherished right of *habeas corpus*, the age-old remedy designed to prevent that very thing. No wonder this iniquity has travelled full circle. No wonder we say democracy is dead, freedom is dead.

But do not worry. This is only some more of the evidence of that tone and attitude which makes it safe for the politician to ignore these accusations. Dictatorship is in the saddle and if anything we might say could not be safely ignored, no doubt an order in council to take us to some police barracks or concentration camp without charge or accusation would cure the matter by a mere stroke of the pen. The constitutional safeguards against those things being done to us—or to you—are gone or if they are not another order in council will soon settle that.

Moron or Dictator

We remember an occasion when a legislature debated whether it would put us in the Tower, as the phrase is, because we called it moronic. We wonder whether, if we were a power-drunk politician we would rather be called a moron than a dictator. Not being a politician—and perhaps after reading this you may add, politic—we know which we would consider the greater insult. But having acquired a reputation for a tone and attitude which the politician may safely ignore, no doubt the intended insult that he has been guilty of turning back the pages of history seven hundred and more years may be safely ignored or the insult may be swallowed. We shall be saved by our tone and attitude which the politician ignores but for which some day perhaps history will give us credit.

So, perhaps, having said all this very badly, we may sum up our indictment if as it ought to be—but never will be—laid against the war-criminals at home. In our eyes, much as we despise the treason those now charged and yet to be charged with the contemptible crime of espionage, the crimes committed in the name of freedom by the bureaucrat and politician is far more heinous:

They have abolished the constitution. They have deprived men and women of their constitutional rights, not to be arrested uncharged, not to be held in prison unarraigned, not to have justice deferred or denied. They have subjected those men and women thus illegally arrested and imprisoned to inquisition and all that that implies. But beyond and above that they have destroyed the independence of the judiciary and suborned the Courts to lend the appearance of legality to their crime. They have established bureaucracy, and seated dictatorship in the saddle. They have slain democracy, they have murdered freedom. They have begun the reign of terror. Gentlemen, what is your verdict and what will be the verdict of history?

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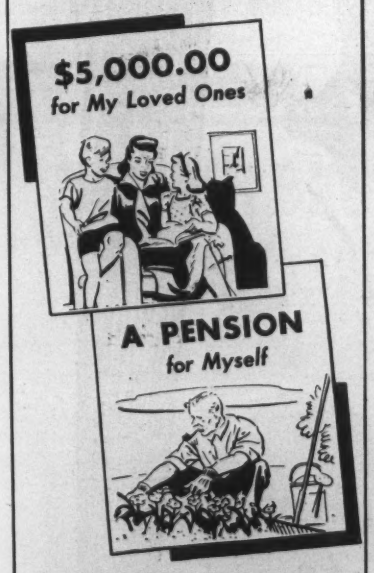

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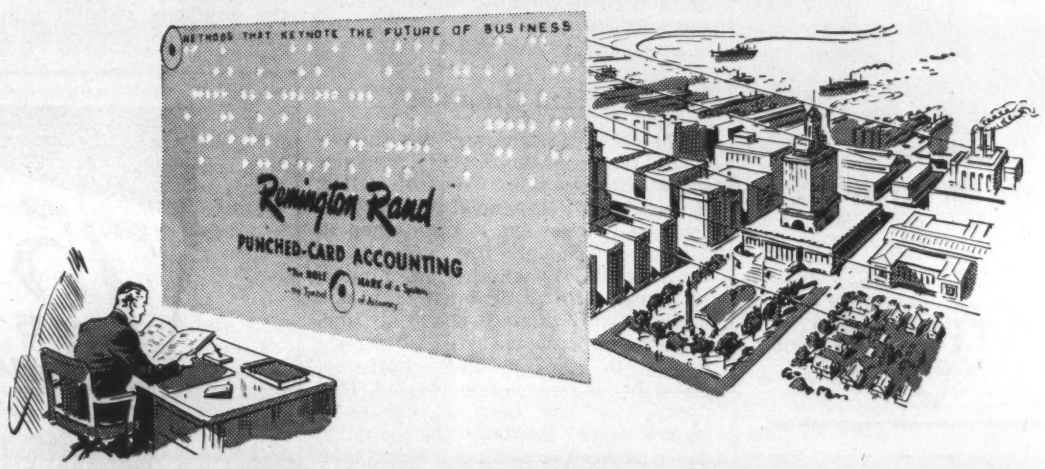

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OTTAWA LETTER

Government's Program Reflects Uncertain State of World

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Speech from the Throne contained no surprises. Nor did it throw much light upon the legislative program, though by reading between the lines it is possible to make two or three interesting deductions. I hear that the first draft was curtailed, so that it should contain a program no larger than might with some luck be accomplished before the summer was over. What was left was certainly full of vague generalities. This almost certainly reflects the uncertainty of the situation. I doubt whether in peacetime the government ever plunged before into a session of which the outlines and ultimate destination were less apparent. That the session will be long arduous, controversial and interrupted is about as far as one can safely go.

So long as the international situation is so tense no government can make final long-term plans, some uncertainty is to be expected. Should the program of demobilization and a return to a peacetime economy be accelerated? Should there be a quick shift to measures calculated to strengthen Canada's defences against modern military science? Or should policy mark time awaiting the clarification of the external situation? What does the Speech from the Throne mean by its innocuous reference to the permanent armed forces;—what overall strategy lies behind the words I have italicized: "You will be asked also to make provision for the permanent armed forces, to *the composition of which much consideration has been given.*"

It will be interesting to hear what "composition" is felt to be adequate under the swiftly evolving character of modern techniques, which render the military defences of any country obsolete every few years.

Tax Structure Unsettled

The domestic program, like the external one, contains a very large element of uncertainty. When it called a Dominion - Provincial Conference for last August—at a time when it looked as though the war would continue at least another six months to a year—the government could not have possibly guessed that they and the provinces would still be wrestling with the problem half-way through the reconversion period. The Conference has been in existence nearly eight months: the country has now been exploring the problem on and off for more than eight years (since the appointment of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in August 1937). There is still no agreement in sight. Until an agreement is reached, or it is seen that no agreement can be reached, the nine provincial budgets and the Dominion budget for 1946-7 cannot be properly prepared. The worst feature of this delay is that the whole tax structure of Canada has been for years in need of drastic overhauling, and that Canadian investment and enterprise are to a considerable extent baffled by inability to get a clear picture of what lies ahead.

There are three possible outcomes to the April 25 meeting of the Dominion and Provinces, and any drafting of tax schedules by either Ottawa or the provincial capitals must take this uncertainty into account. An agreement may be reached along the lines of the Dominion Plan of last August, the possibility of reaching any agreement may be abandoned, which means a return to prewar conditions, or there may be further adjournments of the Conference. If an adjournment until later in the year still failed to yield a satisfactory agreement, but the parties seemed to be drawing encouragingly close to such an agreement, it would be possible to temporize, and renew the wartime tax agreements for another twelve months. This would be more satisfactory to the taxpayer than to the provincial treasurers, who found the $125 million which they obtained from the wartime tax agreements plus succession duties adequate for a period when the load on the provinces was by force of circumstances kept light, but who now need more money for their postwar reconstruction.

In any event, we come back to this. The Minister of Finance can compile his estimates of probable expenditure in the forthcoming year, but he cannot make any progress toward simplification of the direct tax field until he knows whether some or all of the provinces are prepared to renounce the collection of income taxes and succession duties for three years. He is pledged to make further reductions in the income tax, but if the provinces re-enter that field, no individual or corporation can estimate in advance what the combined effect of Dominion plus provincial income tax will be. If an agreement is reached to confine income tax collections to the Dominion Government, there will definitely be a further reduction in rates in the 1946 budget, whether or not the size of the deficit is such as to justify a cut in total revenues. This cut will be made because it is pretty generally agreed that both personal and corporation income taxes are at present at a level to discourage enterprise and investment. To stave off deflation and unemployment the government will risk adding to the current deficit hoping, to recoup as soon as we are safely over the reconversion period and into an expanding post war era once more.

It looks, then, like another late budget.

Slow-Downs Expected

Allowance must be made, also, for interruptions. There are at least five international gatherings, several of the highest importance, scheduled for the next six months. All of them will require delegations from Ottawa. The absence of men like the prime minister, the minister of justice and the minister of finance may not require the adjournment of parliament, but it will inevitably slow down the progress of government business in the Commons.

The most puzzling part of the Speech from the Throne was the reference to food, but the mystery was partly cleared up three days later by the Prime Minister's Nine-Point Plan. The speech spoke of policies actually in force maximizing the available supply of foodstuffs in Canada, and giving every encouragement to production. This was news to most Canadians, who hadn't heard of a crusade in Canada either to save more or produce more. The 2,500 word statement made public last Sunday night by Mr. Mackenzie King hardly measures up to the large generalities of the Speech from the Throne.

A very sharp division is said to have developed in the Cabinet over wheat acreage. A long-range coordinated plan is necessary if we are to get the most out of every farm the next two or three years. If the price of wheat soars high enough, the production of hogs will be cut sharply, both because wheat growing is pleasanter than hog-raising and because a switch from coarse grains to wheat means a serious shortage of feed. The latter might also cut out production of poultry and eggs to the point where we had none to export. Finally, unwise expansion of wheat acreage in 1946 may result in a much smaller yield in 1947, because land will be planted which should be summerfallowed. •There is always the threat of another drought-cycle accompanied by soil drifting to keep in mind.

The coming of the members to Ottawa each year has always about it something of the salutary and refreshing character of a sea-breeze. We need their frank comment, based on what the people of Canada are doing and thinking, to blow some of the Ottawa cobwebs from our brains.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Comrade and the Commissar Through the Looking-Glass

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE U. N. O. shone on the sea,
It shone with all its might,
Doing its very best to make
The billows smooth and bright;
And this was odd because it was
The middle of the night.

The sky was dark as dark could be —
The dark was most unpleasant,
And every hour the night increased
While daylight slowly lessened.
No rainbow spanned the sky because
There was no rainbow present.

The Atlantic Charter hung about;
Some said its work was done,
It had no business to be there
After the war was won.
"It's very rude of it," they said.
"To try to spoil our fun."

The Comrade and the Commissar
Were walking hand in hand;
They wept like anything to see
Such quantities of land.
"If this were only soviet-ized,"
They said, "it would be grand."

"If Special Groups, with tanks and troops,
Were moved up to the Border,
Do you suppose," the Comrade said,
"We'd get the place in order?
The simplest plan, when things are bad,
Might be to make them horrider."

"A good device," the other said,
"Is wisely to expand a
Design of ideology
By means of propaganda,
While striking at such despots as
The Premier of Canada."

"Oh, Oysters, come and walk with us,"
The Comrade did beseech,
"A little walk, a little talk,
Along the briny beach.
Thus, you will have a chance to learn
And we a chance to teach."

The British oyster shook his head,
And stolidly said, "No."
The U.S. Oyster winked his eye,
Good-humoredly and slow,
Meaning to say he did not choose
To leave the status quo.

But other oysters rushed to join
The Party of their choice,
All hastening spontaneously
And this was rather odd because
They hadn't any voice.

The Comrade and the Commissar
Assumed a thoughtful pose,
While resting on a border-line
Conveniently close;
And all the little oysters stood
Expectantly in rows.

"THE time has come," the Comrade said,
"To talk of modern states,
Of free elections, freely held,
With single candidates,
Provided by the Government,
At reasonable rates."

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Or did, but in these modern days, who knows?
If it be 'socialised,' as now they term it,
Nothing could blow thereon without a permit!"

"But wait a bit," the oysters said,
"Before we listen more
A few of us would like to know
Just what this meeting's for"
"Such talk," the Comrade sharply said,
"Is just Promoting War."

"Friendship," the Commissar declared,
"Is what we chiefly need.
Non-interference with our plans
Is part of Friendship's creed.
So if you're ready, Oysters dear,
We will begin to feed."

"But not on us," the oysters said,
Beginning to turn wary,
"After such kindness that would be
Distinctly arbitrary."
"The night is fine," the Comrade said,
"Don't be reactionary."

"We aim," the Commissar explained,
Brushing aside a treaty,
"To aid the Common Oyster who
Is weak, exposed and needy.
So please cooperate with us
And don't be rude and greedy."

"THE fairness of our attitude
We hardly need discuss.
We really must incorporate you
Lest you encircle us—
A point, we hope, you will concede
Without unseemly fuss.

"The rights of individuals
Are grossly over-rated.
You must accept the destiny
For which you were created.
An oyster's highest privilege is
To be assimilated."

"We hope," the Comrade said, "to aid
The Oyster in the Mass."
And genially he sorted out
Those of the juicier class.
The Commissar said angrily,
"*Your* duty is to pass."

"Oh, Oysters," said the Commissar,
"We've had a pleasant run.
Shall we be starting home again?"
But answer came there none.
And this was scarcely odd because
They'd eaten every one.

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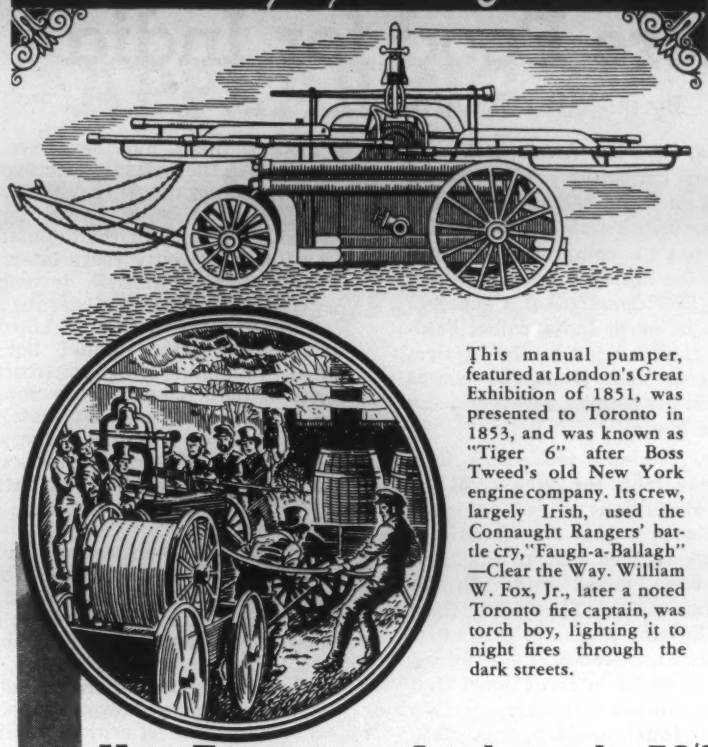
This manual pumper, featured at London's Great Exhibition of 1851, was presented to Toronto in 1853, and was known as "Tiger 6" after Boss Tweed's old New York engine company. Its crew, largely Irish, used the Connaught Rangers' battle cry, "Faugh-a-Ballagh" —Clear the Way. William W. Fox, Jr., later a noted Toronto fire captain, was torch boy, lighting it to night fires through the dark streets.

How Fires were fought in the 50's

DURING the 1850's, even in large Canadian cities, the manual engine, whose "brakes" or pump-handles were worked by muscle-power, was still the only means of obtaining water pressure to fight fires. But it had been greatly improved.

The bucket line was superseded by carters who hauled water to the fire in wooden puncheons at so much per trip, with prizes for those first on the spot.

Engines and hose reels (winding-drums mounted on light wheels) were hand drawn; ladders were carried. Volunteer fire companies were friendly rivals, whose picturesque dress uniforms brightened parades and social gatherings.

Many buildings were uninsured. But the GORE Mutual, founded by men of the Gore District in 1839, was rapidly reaching out through Upper Canada in an expansion which was to continue into a new century, keeping pace with the progress of a Canadian Confederation as yet unborn.

2-46

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British Rule Has Meant More Food for India

By DAVID ENGLAND

India, says Mr. Attlee, is free to decide her future. With the arrival in India of three members of the British Cabinet, the choice between complete severance from the British Empire, in which case the formation of a separate state in north India called Pakistan is advocated by the Moslem leaders, and Dominion status within the Empire, will soon have to be made.

Mr. England tells here how immeasurably the standard of living of millions of Indian peasants, over whom the shadow of famine loomed almost annually, has been raised under British administration. The construction by Britain of huge irrigation schemes has brought the irrigated area of India to three times that of the United States, and further tremendous undertakings are under way at the present time.

IN HIS tour through the drought-stricken areas of southern India, Lord Wavell came upon a heart-breaking sight—the huge Kaveripakkan tank in Madras, which normally is full at this season, bringing precious water to 6,000 acres. Today it is dry.

Such conditions are tragic enough in all conscience, but they would have been intensified if the drought had occurred in the time of the rule of the East India Company, for there was no such irrigation tanks a century ago. All the great irrigation projects in India are modern. To Britain belongs the honor of having banished the grisly shadow of ruin and death from hunger which haunted the lives of the Indian masses throughout the centuries.

Famines have, unhappily, occurred in modern times, but they have not compared in their deadly effects with those of former days. In 1769-70, the terrible famine which swept Bengal carried off a third of the population, ten millions. Twenty years later, the ghastly "Skull Famine" devastated the countryside from Hyderabad to Madras, and the people perished in such numbers they could not be buried. Of all the great constructive works of man none is more impressive than the bringing of water to thirsty ground, so that otherwise waste areas may become productive. That is the blessing which, by patient labor, British engineering has brought to India.

Whatever the political future of the country may be, the Public Works Department has produced works as noble as any in recorded history; has created an imperishable monument to British endeavor, in raising the standard of life for millions of Indian peasants. And, whatever happens, even during the most critical political discussions and decisions, the work must continue.

"Must Irrigate to Live"

"India, with its rapidly increasing population," said the Viceroy a few months back, at the opening meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation in Delhi, "must irrigate to live." At the same time Lord Wavell spoke of the already impressive achievements. The irrigated area of India, 70,000,000 acres, is three times larger than that of the United States the next most irrigated country, and more than the combined totals of the 10 countries, after India, with most irrigation.

Mighty projects, as tremendous in their implications as any carried through in the past, are now being planned or have begun. The great multi-purpose—flood control, electric power, navigation, irrigation—Damodar Valley scheme will provide water for 750,000 acres in Bengal, and will give steady work for about 25,000 skilled and unskilled men for three years. Work is to begin in about a year. The Bor scheme is even nearer taking shape. This too will benefit parts of Bengal. It is designed mainly for irrigation purposes, and 600,000 acres of agricultural land will receive the lifegiving waters.

In discussing the irrigation of India, the great schemes which the progressive and enlightened princes aided by the genius of British engineers, have carried through must not be overlooked. For instance, as part of the agricultural and industrial development of Hyderabad State, the Nizam has launched two large-scale projects of which the Tungabhadra undertaking ranks as one of the world's largest irrigation schemes. Water will be diverted for irrigation into one of the most arid areas of the Deccan with a yearly rainfall of only 18 inches. The canal system will cover 1,500,000 acres, and it will be possible to bring under irrigation nearly 750,000 acres. The people living there, who have suffered from scarcity or famine nearly every other year, will be able to face the future without the fear of starvation.

The Godavari industrial and agricultural project is even more ambitious, and the first $90,000,000 has been set aside for it. In fact, the canal system will be the largest in the world, covering 3,750,000 acres, the main canal having a carrying capacity of 30,000 cubic feet a second. It will be possible to bring half the acreage mentioned under cultivation, and it is planned to carry through the major part of the scheme in the next 10 years.

Vast Public Works

As for the vast works already accomplished and in service, the Sarda Canal in the United Provinces is the longest in the world, having 4,177 miles of main canal distributaries. The Sind and the Punjab canals irrigate a country now blossoming like the rose, but which was formerly a waterless desert, where only wandering tribes of camel breeders could live. In five years, where barren sands held sway, towns of 5,000 people sprang up. The famous Lloyd Barrage in Sind irrigates five and a half million acres; while in the Punjab there are three great schemes each of which commands an area bigger than the whole of the cultivated districts of Egypt. In the Madras Presidency stands the enormous Mettur Dam, comprising more than twice the volume of concrete and masonry contained in the Assouan Dam on the Nile. It is the biggest of its kind in the Empire, and the reservoir above it covers 59 square miles.

These, and many other notable schemes which might be mentioned, have brought a greater sense of security and contentment than India's multitudes have ever known.

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From the General Manager's Address 64th Annual Meeting

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Time to Lay Bogey of British Imperialism

By MARGARET R. KIRKLAND

It would be a great pity, if, for the second time in less than thirty-five years the United States should fail to recognize an opportunity when it presented itself for furthering the cause of world peace. United twice with Great Britain in wars to preserve the democratic way of life, it seems the height of inconsistency not to unite to defend it in peace, when there seems every reason to believe that by presenting a united front at this time the world's two great democracies could prevent totalitarian aggression.

AT TIMES of great national crisis the ancient Greeks consulted the Delphic oracle and that wily sybil invariably answered in riddles. The net result was that Greek statesmen used their heads and interpreted the sybil's ambiguous message in the light of facts and common sense.

It's regrettable perhaps that Washington and Delphi are so far apart, for American Senators, faced with the necessity of speaking for their fellow countrymen following Churchill's sincere plea for greater co-operation between the world's two great Anglo-Saxon nations, resorted to another type of equally classic levitation and raised the horrendous spectre of British Imperialism.

Isn't it about time to lay that hoary bugaboo which prevents the great United States of America from viewing world affairs except "through a glass darkly?" What is this taint of British Imperialism that makes suspect the intervention of British troops (in Malaya, for instance), where hundreds of Dutch civilians, men, women and children, suffered unspeakable indignities and frequently torture at the hands of Indonesian rebels?

Americans might well take an honest and unprejudiced look at an historic development, based, not upon strong-arm methods of seizure, but on peaceful trade penetration—for trade is by necessity the life-blood of Britain, an insular and thickly-populated nation. To say that British trade follows the flag is to say only the half of it. British capital has followed its merchant ships to foreign lands and laid the foundation for new industries and development of resources, which invariably raised the natives' standard of living and opened up opportunities for education and self-betterment, which otherwise would probably never have been realized. Admittedly, some abuses occurred, but even here in North America we can't point to our treatment of the native Indians with any pride.

Plan for India

Certainly, law, order and justice have been the direct accompaniments of British trade expansion and by degrees the native peoples have been given an increasing share in self-government, which, in India certainly, would have been wholly denied them by native rulers, except for the insistence of the British Raj. India itself has been offered complete separation or a place in the Commonwealth and autonomous government equivalent to the Dominions', but so far hasn't been able to settle differences between its various parties sufficiently to come to any decision.

Isn't it about time for adult Americans to abandon this ridiculous and antiquated prejudice about British Imperialism and tell us just what is the difference between the British variety and any type of financial imperialism which operates whenever foreign capital, including American, is invested in resources, plants and equipment in a foreign country. What would happen in Canada, for instance, if some sudden catastrophe saw the overthrow of the government by a strong-arm minority and plants and equipment, built by American capital here, were seized and American ownership repudiated. Wouldn't the U. S. intervene? How much more then can Britain's alarm be excused, for her investments abroad are her very life-blood!

Fact-Facing Necessary

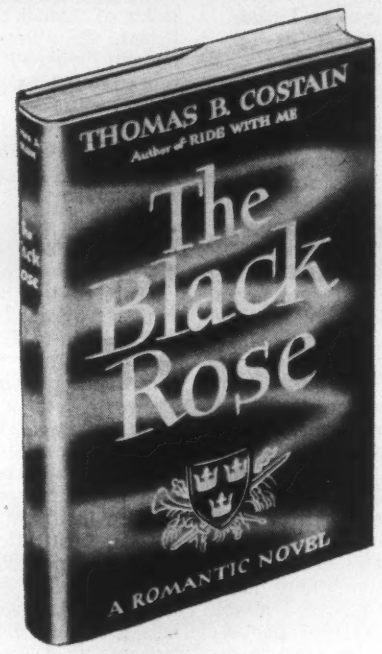
Repudiation of foreign capital investment and ownership without reimbursement of any kind has been the first step in Russia's strong-arm method of seizure in Eastern Europe. American oil wells in Hungary have admittedly been ruined by uneconomic and unscientific methods of operation in order to obtain the largest production possible for the Russians. In Finland, American-owned nickel mines at Petsamo were taken over and only fractional compensation paid—this concession solely because the U.S. and Russia were allies. Other foreign capital didn't fare so well. Certainly American interests in Rumanian wells might just as well have not existed. So we may well ask—Which kind of Imperialism does our neighbor to the South prefer—the British or the Russian kind? Surely Americans must realize that the only type of Imperialism existing today in civilized circles is what economists call "the natural flow of capital to the most promising fields for enterprise."

If Senator Pepper and his colleagues in opposing what they call "old-fashioned power politics or any military alliance between Britain and the U.S." fear that such an alliance "would destroy the unity of the Big Three," we would like to ask — What is Russia doing to preserve that unity?

Somehow this practical race with its eye for figures should be able to see that where one and one and one somehow won't add up to three United Nations....then one and one or Two United Nations are more likely to call halt to the aggressions of a ruthless opportunist nation than for each to stand alone.

APPEARING IN THE STANDARD

This Week, March 23rd Issue



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Little Excitement At New Ontario Session

By D. P. O'HEARN

There's a strange contrast, Mr. O'Hearn says, between Queen's Park of today and a year ago. The excitement has disappeared.

The Government has a dull legislative program, and the spirit of proceedings isn't helped by an opposition which is weak.

Main interest centres on Liquor changes, with criticism devoting itself rather ineffectively to Mr. Drew's 22 points.

QUEEN'S Park is a dull place this year. As the Province's 22nd Legislature meets in its first full-length session the atmosphere is far different from the Donnybrook excitement of a year ago when Mr. Drew fought to hold on to office.

The scenes of the past few years are gone. With Mr. Drew sitting firmly on a block of sixty-eight members in a ninety-seat House he is in secure control, and quite composed. He is no longer on his feet to do battle half a dozen times in an afternoon. And instead of an Opposition with the numbers to turn the Government out when it felt like it, and with Hepburn, Jolliffe and half a dozen others who could bring crimson to Mr. Drew's cheeks with the flip of an adjective, there is a group of twenty-four assorted members who are divided in four parties and who are as weak in stature as they are in numbers. Compared to its immediate predecessor, it would appear, the 22nd Ontario Legislature has the resemblance of a lap pussy to an alley cat.

And, for this session at least, the Government has added nothing to the excitement of life with its legislative program. At the time of writing there has been very little important legislation before the House, and the Government hasn't given information of anything more weighty to come.

There certainly wasn't much promised in the Speech from the Throne, This year's speech was notable for volume, but not for either quantity or quality of legislative predictions. The Speech was actually probably the longest in the provincial record. And the Opposition says, not without justification, that it was also one of the dullest.

The scarcity of important legislation may be largely credited to the still unsettled state of Dominion Provincial affairs. In most fields the Government is unable to go further than it already has gone until Dominion-Provincial finances and fields of jurisdiction have been established. In others notably labor and housing, where it might take at least tentative steps, the Dominion-Provincial situation offers a convenient excuse, if not a fool-proof argument, for the Government not to tackle problems which are full of potential embarrassment.

Routine Program

As it is, the bulk of the Government's program is along "tidying up" lines, with a few exceptions. Of these last, agriculture is going to set-up a new fruit terminal in Toronto (a noteworthy step which has been thirty years in the making). Labor is to establish a minimum wage act for men, and is to consolidate Holidays with Pay, now partially in effect in the Province. A new Department of Reform Institutions is to be established. And, the one potential bit of excitement in the session, the Liquor Control Act is to be amended. This is about all that is promised for the session of any wide interest.

A striking feature of the new Legislature has been the low calibre of criticism from the Opposition side. In fact if there weren't a couple of L.P.P.'ers in the House (and they have been receiving so much fire that at times one wonders if the Legislature was gathered to settle the affairs of the Province or the evils of Communism) it seems doubtful if there would be any life in the Opposition side at all.

The Liberals with thirteen members have a goodly number of old hands and are led by the young veteran Farquhar Oliver who has twenty years experience in the House. But they are just as mild as they were in the early days of the last House when they didn't dare say boo for fear of upsetting the Government.

The C.C.F.'s eight members though all are in the House for the second time still suffer greatly from lack of experience. For instance their leader, W.J. Grummett, in participating in the Throne Speech debate was making his first major speech in the house.

Opposition Tepid

Reflecting the quality of this opposition it is noteworthy that two of the main points of criticism of Mr. Drew in recent months have hardly been mentioned in the House. One is the Gestapo business and the LeBel Report, which have been freely criticized by the C.C.F. outside the House. The other is Mr. Drew's position on the Dominion-Provincial Conference, which some Ontario Liberals, at least, haven't agreed with. (Incidentally, the common gossip at Queen's Park is that Mr. Drew's proposals weren't discussed at Ottawa. The story is that Mr. King twice invited the Ontario Premier to put forward his suggestions and that on each occasion he declined.)

The criticism that has come from the Opposition has mainly been centred on Mr. Drew's 22 Points. And this can not be very effective when one considers that Mr. Drew has already made quite definite progress on a number of his Points, and still has four years to go to make good on them—which he undoubtedly will do, but much nearer election time. It's not good politics to produce the plums early in the game with an electorate to be kept happy for four long years.

In any event so far as the 22 Points are concerned Mr. Drew is actually in pretty good shape. In Labor he promised "advanced labor legislation following a new inquiry". The legislation for the inquiry is enacted, and the onus for further action he places on the Dominion. In Health he promised "medical, dental and other health protection for all". In the past two years he has passed a good deal of enabling health legislation, and some of it is now in operation. Further plans are very definitely tied up with Ottawa. In Housing he promised "Establishment of an Ontario Housing Commission". This Mr. Drew says belongs to Ottawa at the moment. In Forestry and Education sweeping changes were promised. In both, Royal Commissions (which in addition to being valuable have the benefit of delaying things) are now sitting. And for the rest of the Points, most are so vague that practically any legislation could be constructed as fulfilling them.

Regarding the high-light of the session, the revisions in the Liquor Control Act, the changes may or may not have been announced when these lines are read. At the moment of writing no one is sure what to expect. There is certainly wide disagreement on what the new system should be. The most widely heard story is that Attorney-General Blackwell wanted to have beer and wine sale in restaurants, with cocktail bars in hotels (but no room sale), but that he was over-ridden by the Cabinet. The one certain thing is that a division on the bill should break party lines, and that the great majority of the members wish they didn't have to face the issue at all.

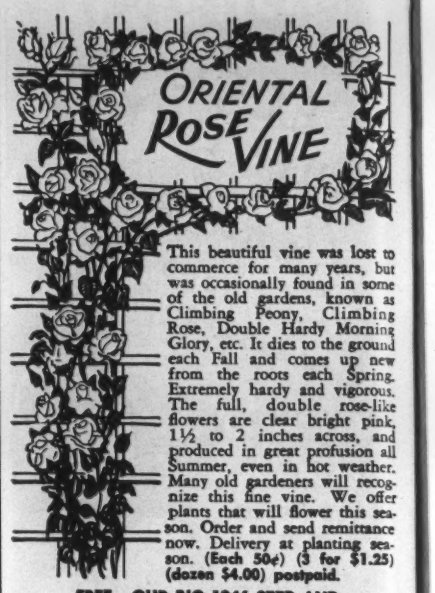
It's usual to pass judgement on a new Legislature at its first session. The present circumstance, however, I think has to be an exception. If one were to go by this session it might be suspected that Ontario was in for poor government. However, I don't think there is any question of that. It probably won't be spectacular, but I don't think there is any doubt that Mr. Drew will give good government. He will however, give it at his own timing, and with an eye on the state of the electorate of four years from now as well as on the state of the country now.

Livelier Session Promised

And as it is the lack-lustre stuff of the present session shouldn't be duplicated again. The Opposition can't grow any worse at least. And once Dominion-Provincial affairs are settled there will be highly controversial matters, notably labor and housing, which Mr. Drew won't be able to avoid any longer.

It is predicted now that if the next Dominion-Provincial Conference goes ahead as expected that Mr. King will want the agreements ratified before July 1, and that will mean another sitting of the Ontario House. It should be a livelier sitting, particularly if, as seems possible, Ontario has a wave of strikes in the interval. If labor affairs are back with the provinces at that time, the labor lobby, which is the most powerful threat to Mr. Drew, should be able to give the Premier some anxious moments.

But for the moment things are dull. About all that one can say is that while the old axiom that a strong parliamentary majority makes for good government may be true, it certainly adds little to the spice of life, in Ontario at least.



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What's New at Metropolitan?

THERE ARE many items of good news for policyholders in the 1945 record of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries in Canada and the United States reached a new all-time high of $623,000,000. Mortality among policyholders, excluding war deaths, was the lowest on record. The yield on the Company's investments followed the general trend and declined somewhat. The Company had asset gains which made it possible to revise policy and annuity reserves so as to reflect lower interest earnings. Scales of dividends to policyholders were maintained, and in some cases slightly increased.

Unassigned surplus funds at the year end amounted to $448,600,000. In addition the Company had special surplus funds of $109,400,000, of which $95,100,000 represented a special reserve for possible loss or fluctuation in the value of investments and $14,300,000 a Group Insurance reserve for epidemics, etc. These funds represent an extra cushion of safety for policyholders.

In its report to policyholders in Canada and the United States for 1945, Metropolitan provides answers to many of the questions a policyholder would be likely to ask if he could make a personal visit to the Company. Among questions answered, for example, are . . .

Were there many extra claim payments last year due to the war?

Would longer life for policyholders reduce the cost of Life insurance?

In what types of investments did the Company put its money?

In addition to answering these and many other questions, the report gives a financial summary of the Company's operations during 1945. Whether or not you are a policyholder, you will find this report interesting and informative. To get a copy, just write to the Canadian Head Office, Ottawa, and ask for the Company's annual report entitled, "What's New At Metropolitan?"

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1945

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law. This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$6,400,802,374.47
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Held at Interest . . . . . These are funds left with the Company to be paid in the future.	342,073,866.83
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders . . . . . Set aside for payment in 1946 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	123,338,706.00
Other Policy Obligations . . Claims in process of settlement, estimated claims not yet reported, premiums received in advance, etc.	67,108,358.06
Taxes Accrued . . . . . Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1946 on the business of 1945.	20,019,592.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans	21,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities . . .	29,587,557.57
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$7,003,930,454.93

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Government Securities. . . . Canadian and United States.		$3,901,918,692.03
Other Bonds		1,729,338,186.57
Provincial, State, and Municipal .	$ 92,780,754.21	
Railroad . . .	584,361,368.30	
Public Utilities .	656,189,313.34	
Industrial and Miscellaneous .	396,006,750.12	
Stocks . . . . . All but $4,076,225.49 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		114,550,034.03
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		870,363,554.77
Farms	$ 86,606,570.02	
Other Property .	783,756,984.75	
Loans on Policies . . . . . Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		343,512,038.44
Real Estate Owned . . . . . Includes $39,300,334.74 real estate under contract of sale and $147,436,299.08 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use.		259,557,120.46
Cash . . . . . Deposited in banks, in transit, or on hand.		175,687,154.11
Other Assets . . . . . Premiums due and deferred, interest and rents due and accrued, etc.		167,070,489.96
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$7,561,997,270.37

Thus, Assets exceed Obligations by $558,066,815.44. This safety fund, representing about 8% of the obligations, serves as a cushion against possible unfavourable experience and gives extra assurance that all policy benefits will be paid in full as they fall due. This fund is made up of:

A Special Surplus Fund (including $95,112,000.00 for possible loss or fluctuation in the value of investments) $109,422,000.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus) $448,644,815.44

NOTE: — Assets carried at $360,747,351.78 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1945 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1945 $31,261,969,317 **Paid-for Life Insurance Issued During 1945** $2,143,423,150
Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1945 . . . $623,443,185.86

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

New Life Insurance Issued

In 1945, Canadians from all walks of life took out $172,446,469 of Life insurance with the Metropolitan.

Life Insurance in Force

At the end of 1945, a total of $1,775,471,638 Metropolitan protection was owned in Canada by 2,300,000 policyholders. Of this amount, 57% is owned by Ordinary policyholders, 9% by Group policyholders and 34% by Industrial policyholders.

Total Investments in Canada

The Company's total investments in Canada amounted to $425,255,484 at the end of 1945. Of this amount, 49% is in Canadian War and Victory Bonds. Other investments are in provincial and municipal bonds, securities of railroads, industrial plants, public utilities and mortgages.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

Metropolitan paid out in 1945 to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries $32,328,059 in death claims, matured policies, dividends and other payments. Of this amount, 66% was paid to living policyholders.

Health and Welfare Work

During 1945, a total of 219,299 nursing visits were made to Industrial and Group-insured Metropolitan policyholders in Canada. In addition, over 1¾ million pamphlets on health and safety were distributed by Agents last year.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $270,000,000.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA

EDWIN C. McDONALD, *Vice-President in Charge*

THE WORLD TODAY

If "Security" Is Soviet Motive How Can This Be Satisfied?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Soviet troop moves, war of nerves and free use of invective against Churchill and Mackenzie King have already lost them, as the British wartime leader warned, much of the goodwill stored up in our countries by the common struggle against Nazi Germany.

It must nevertheless be set down to the credit of many of our people, and of Mr. Churchill, that instead of returning the invective in a futile exchange, they have turned to an intensive new study of the possible motives for the Soviet conduct and a willingness to consider, if desire for security be the chief of these, what can still be done to relieve it. The real development of the past fortnight is the determination which has grown in London and Washington that sheer appeasement will provide no solution.

It is necessary to establish, in the first place, whether the Soviet Government is really motivated in its expansionist program by the prime consideration of security. This it is extremely difficult to do. According to their own avowed principles—or lack of principles—of conduct, this cry of security could be merely "camouflage, deceit, lies or detour", all justified by them as means to the end.

But on the other side, we do know that all down through history, the Russians have been a suspicious people. There is a story that William Bullitt, taking up his post as American ambassador to Russia a few years before the war, found in the Embassy archives a report of one of his predecessors, ninety years before, telling how suspicious the Russians were, how difficult it was to do business with them, how the press was closely censored and the hand of the secret police lay over everyone. Delighted with his discovery, Bullitt had a fresh copy drawn, signed it and dated it currently, and sent it off to the State Department where it was duly read and filed as a report on Russia today!

Even more remarkable evidence of how *Russian* the Soviets still are, in spite of their vaunted remolding of a whole society, can be found in the observations of a British traveller William Wilson, writing from there in 1828. "Here you may conceive yourself in the latitude of Utopia; everything is admirable, everything praiseworthy, and nothing to be found worthy of censure...No liberty of expression is allowed, the press being completely under the surveillance of a censorship; so that should there happen to be anything in the debates of the British Parliament in the slightest degree unfavorable to this country, not one syllable of it must be introduced into the Russian journals."

Suspicious by Nature

So let us accept that the Russians are, by habituation which has long since become part of their nature, suspicious of the outside world. And let us recognize that they have for generations striven to gain warm water ports on the Baltic and to break out to the outer seas through the Dardanelles, the Persian Gulf and the Manchurian ports of Port Arthur and Dairen. Let us admit that they are entitled to the maximum of security against such invasions and threats as they have suffered from the Germans and Japs during the past 40 years.

What have we done to help satisfy this urge for security, and what more could we do? Germany and Japan, the latter almost solely through the effort of the United States, have been stricken down, as Mr. Churchill said in New York last Friday.

At Teheran and Yalta the British and American Governments went a long way to satisfy any reasonable Russian demand for security in Europe and Asia, by accepting the reincorporation of the Baltic States in Russia, the claim to the Curzon Line and Bessarabia, and a Soviet "sphere of influence" throughout Eastern Europe.

At Yalta, the price which the Soviets placed on the cooperation in the Japanese War, restoration of the old Tsarist position in Manchuria, lost to the Japs in 1905 and renounced by Lenin, was granted (without asking China).

On the defeat of Germany, Russia was given, together with her satellite state of Poland, a full half of Germany to occupy and make harmless.

At Potsdam, revision of the Montreux Convention governing the Dardanelles, in favor of Russia, was offered. For the rest, the security of Russia and all other nations, was to be worked out in common within the United Nations Organization, in the framing of which satisfaction was given to Russia's demand for an overriding veto.

At the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow last December, the Soviet-sponsored governments in Bulgaria and Rumania were accepted by the Western Allies, and Russia was given a share in occupation policy in Japan, conquered as it had been by the Americans.

Ever more "Security"

Now, it is claimed, Russia needs still more security. The unknown extent of her demands, and the way in which she has gone about securing them all by herself, instead of through negotiations at a peace conference or by working through the U.N.O., is what has produced the present crisis. Just how far can Russia's search for security go until it threatens the security of other great powers? And what real security is there for any of them in these days of long-range bombing and atomic warfare, except within a world organization based on respect for its laws?

We understood that the Russians accepted this view when they helped to frame the U.N.O. and become one of its permanent members, and we have been forced by their continued independent action to wonder whether they really meant what they promised at San Francisco.

Big Three cooperation cannot endure, or the U.N.O. survive, except on a live-and-let-live basis. But the Soviets seem to want things all their own way. While their progaganda pounds out constant accusation against British "Imperialist aggression" and "unsated appetite for more colonies", the fact of the matter is that British imperialism is in retreat, with the offer of full independence to India, the progressive modification of rule in Burma, Malaya and the West Indies, the advice to the Dutch to grant commonwealth status to the East Indies, and the retirement of troops from Iran and Syria.

By contrast, it is Russian imperialism which is on the march, with troop movements all the way from Trieste to Teheran, and what were known in Nazi days as Quisling governments maintained in power under one-ticket "elections" in all countries under Red Army occupation, except Hungary. It is Russia which maintains her troops past the treaty deadline, in Iran and Manchuria, and which is unwilling to negotiate peace treaties which would hasten withdrawal of allied occupation forces from Austria, Hungary and the Balkan countries.

Accusation and Fact

While the Moscow Radio fulminates incessantly against what it calls Britain's "brutal repression" of Greece, the fact is that the British took in there with them a government composed one-third of Greek leftists, and that since the effort of the Left to seize all power for themselves was frustrated, have permitted a change of government six times.

In Rumania, Vishinsky simply went to Bucharest a year ago, turned out the government and put in a Communist one, and there has been no slightest possibility of any change in this since. The weakness of the Russian position on Greece is adequately demonstrated by their reluctance to participate in supervising a fair election there.

Now, in their "election" speeches at home and in Stalin's "answer" to Churchill's proposal for a fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples, the Soviet leaders openly assert that we are "encircling" them and agitating for war. It is a fact certainly, that everywhere within our countries, and more particularly all through the Middle East, India and Asia, the Soviets are using the local Communist parties to agitate *against* peaceful settlements and economic stabilization, seemingly intent on maintaining the maximum unrest.

But what about this claim that Soviet Russia is in danger of a combined assault by the "capitalist" world, along the pattern of the Intervention of 1918-19? In the first place, the western powers did not intervene against *Russia* in 1918-19, but against a Bolshevik minority which had gained just over a quarter of tne votes in the free election the year before, but had seized power.

We went into Russia to support those large groups which were willing to continue the war against Ger-

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Mr. Gouzenko Discovers Freedom

WE QUOTE the following few paragraphs, more eloquent than many a long article, as corroboration of the views consistently expressed in this space, by one who has learned the hard way:

"I have come to the conclusion," said the Prime Minister, "that Gouzenko's motives were just as he himself described them, a desire to expose a condition which he thought was intolerable and which was likely to work injury to our country and to his own country as well.

"He emphasized that he had been in Canada a couple of years, had been immensely surprised when he came here to see the freedom of the people, the way in which democratic institutions worked in this country. He had been very greatly impressed with the way in which the general elections were conducted, the different political parties speaking freely in the open, having their candidates, and the like.

"It impressed him very deeply in contrast with what he had seen in his own country, and he said he felt that, having witnessed for two years this country doing what it could to assist its ally with munitions, money and food, and in every other way, and at the same time affording to himself and to others every facility that could be extended in the way of freedom, he could not stand it much longer and had made up his mind that, regardless of what the consequences might be, even it were life itself, he owed it to the people of this country and to his own people to reveal the condition of affairs as he had come to know it at first hand.

"Having made up his mind in this way, he then began to gather some of the documents which he felt would be absolutely convincing in themselves if made public... A Fifth Column was being created in this country . . . and the infiltration had gone in a very wide direction."

many, the Bolshevik Government's defection from which had left us in a perilous position. When we had finished off Germany, and the question came up of carrying out a full-sized intervention in Russia, the British and French cabinets and parliaments and still more their workers and soldiers, decided against it.

Anyone who knows the pro-Soviet sentiment among our workers and among workers throughout a large part of the world, must recognize that organizing our manpower and production for a war against Russia would prove far more difficult, even if we had been attacked, than for the war against Germany and Japan.

There is besides, the fact that there is no way in which we could prepare or launch such a war suddenly or secretly. The necessity for it, the military budgets, the alliances, would all be debated long and bitterly in press and parliament. And our chiefs of staff have no authority whatever for going to war.

All these things are only possible in a state which maintains complete press control, has no parliamentary discussion or public opinion polls, excludes foreign visitors, and concludes alliances and launches wars in secret.

Therefore, while one recognizes that the Russians may very well wish to gain, in what they must regard as an historic moment of opportunity, such ancient aims as control of the Dardanelles, an outlet on the Persian Gulf plus the oil of Iran, and control of Manchuria as a buttress for their Maritime Provinces as well as for its own wealth, I think we may put down their more violent propaganda about an outside world "ganging up" against them, as the usual maneuver of a dictatorial state to maintain a tight grip on its people.

Now we come to the high-priced questions. If we yielded to the Soviet demands for "security" and granted these further extensive concessions, would that alleviate their suspicion and bring them to work harmoniously within the U.N.O. for world stabilization?

If all of our aid, cooperation and concessions since 1941 have failed to win their trust, will further concessions do this, or would they be taken only as proof of weakness and increase their appetite? Will people who force their demands as they do, in a way remarkably similar to Hitler's, ever work harmoniously within the U.N.O. on a live-and-let-live basis with the democratic countries?

Before acepting No as a final answer, I think we should make one more big try. Let us offer them a fair share in the Iranian oil concessions (a high-handed treatment of that member-state of the U.N.O.; but without some such agreement it stands to lose both its oil and its independence). Let us seek their adherence to the Anglo-American oil agreement, covering sharing of many other world sources.

Let us propose to them Security Council control of not only the Dardanelles, but of Suez, Gibraltar and the Kiel Canal. Let us offer them a large trading credit, and fair opportunities to share in world trade and raw materials.

But in return, they should agree on a plan for a United States of Europe; should lower the iron curtain and allow our people to meet theirs, permit an exchange of newspapers, literature and students; should agree to press through the peace treaties so that the world can get on with reconstruction; should join at once in the formation of the proposed international policing contingents; and abide consistently by the rules, which they helped to formulate, of the U.N.O.

Let us put this up to them, and find out whether they really want to live with us in a stable world on such terms. But until they accept, we should make no more one-way concessions which could be used against us, if that is their real intention.

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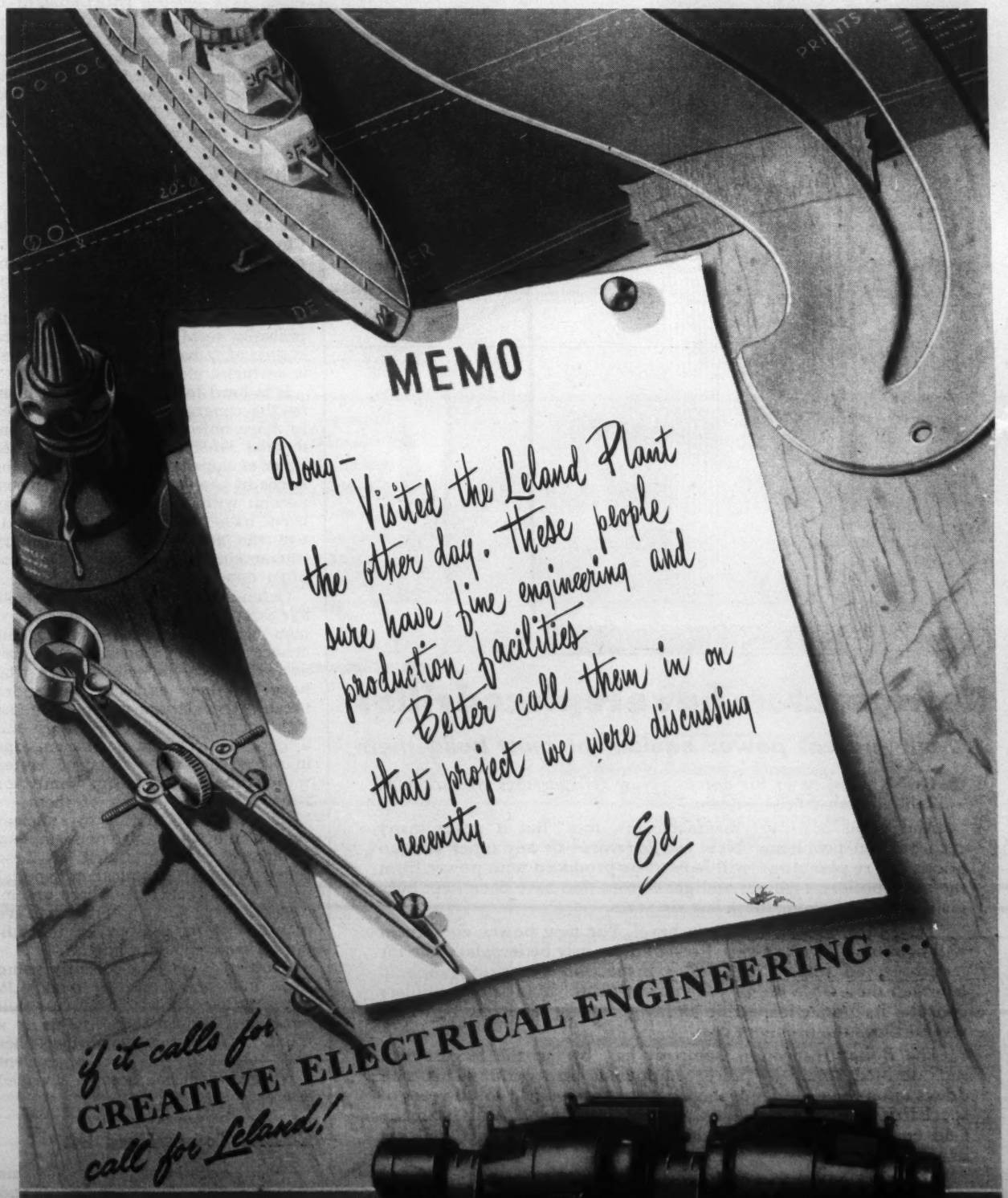
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LONDON LETTER

British Railways Show Effects of Strain During War Years

By P. O'D.

NOT LONG ago I spent a weary and exasperating hour at a railway junction on the Dover line, while the local staff tried locomotive after locomotive in the endeavor to find one capable of pulling the train out of the station. Finally, after three had been trundled out and trundled back into the infirmary, an ancient contraption, that looked like one of Stephenson's earlier models on loan from a museum, tugged us away in a series of paralytic jerks.

This sort of thing, so far as one can learn, is going on all over the country. Rolling stock is badly in need of repair and replacement. The permanent way also has seriously deteriorated, owing to the heavy burden of war-time transport and the lack of proper maintenance work.

The older railwaymen are suffering from the effects of strain during the war-years, especially all the work that had to be done in conditions of black-out. Many of the younger men are in the service merely because they were directed there instead of the army, and so have not the old timer's tradition of duty. There is a good deal of absenteeism among them.

On top of all this the demands on the railways now are very nearly as heavy as at any time during the war. Nearly as much stuff has to be moved, and even more people. Nor has road transport yet been able to take up its full share of the work, owing to the shortages of rubber and petrol and labor, as well as similar difficulties of maintenance and repair.

Under the circumstances, we should perhaps be surprised, not that railway service is so bad, but that it is so good. But this is little likely to stop people grumbling. One of the difficulties is the very high tradition of efficiency in the railway service of this country—none higher. And so people are led to expect too much too soon.

Already there are signs of a slow though steady improvement. No doubt this will be accelerated, and one of these days the funny little trains—or so they look to the Canadian or American eye—will be running again with the old smoothness and speed and frequency. No single factor will help more in the general industrial revival.

Greek Art Exhibit Soothes

After Picasso, Praxiteles; after the ultra-moderns, the ultra-ancients. The large third gallery of the Royal Academy is now filled with specimens of Grecian art, covering a wide range in beauty, value, and time. There is a famous head of Aphrodite, attributed to Praxiteles, a head of Apollo, and a relief of a youth leading a horse—all from the "golden age". There are also comparatively modern pictures of the Grecian war of independence loaned by the King. And in between these widely separated dates there are interesting and beautiful specimens representing almost every period.

It cannot be said that this exhibition arouses anything like the popular interest caused by certain recent and hotly debated displays. But people ought to go to see them, very much as a fevered patient ought to seek coolness and quiet. Nothing could be further from the tortured modern spirit than these serene and lovely things; and it is certainly good for us to absent ourselves from modernity a while. This is the art that soothes. We need it.

Church Changes Slowly

One of the questions to be raised at the forthcoming Assembly of the Church of England is whether or not congregations are to have some effective say in the choice of their incumbents. To many an old-fashioned clergyman this suggestion will probably seem rank heresy, for the system of "advowsons", as it is called, is centuries old.

It is hard to see how even election by the congregation should be open to more objections than the present method whereby the advowson, or right of appointment, may be in the hands of people having no other connection with the parish. They may even have bought the tithe-rights and the advowson as an ordinary commercial transaction. It is quite often done.

Defenders of this system of patronage can point to many eminent clergymen who have been given their chance under it. Opponents can just as easily point to many others who have had long and hard struggles because they lacked influence in the right quarter. There certainly are a good many clerical nincompoops in lucrative sinecures for no better reason than that their family or friends had the giving of them.

However sanctioned by ancient custom, the whole system seems out of accord with the spirit of these times, which is inimical to special privilege of this sort. There are indeed earnest souls who profess to see in it one of the reasons for the failing influence of the Church.

Another effort is apparently going to be made to abolish or modify it, but it is likely that the process will be a slow and long one. This is a country where ancient privilege dies hard—especially the sort of ancient privilege which has become a vested interest.

Coastal Towns Hard Hit

Peace may have come to this country, with Victory parades and all the rest of it, but so far as the coastal resorts are concerned, the war is still on. Every time a gale blows along the Channel, as it does every few days at this time of year, mines come floating in; and mines have a way of behaving in time of peace exactly as they do in time of war. They smash walls and roofs and windows, and blow great holes in roadways all long the sea-fronts.

Altogether the seaside resorts of the country, especially along the South Coast, have had a very bad time of it. They have been in the Front Line. They have been bombed and battered, and are still under fire. Huge sums will have to be expended to restore them to anything like their former prosperity. Most of this money will have to come from the Government, for the local authorities are quite incapable of raising it.

So far the Government has been rather niggardly about it, but the pressure has been kept up in Parliament, and promises of further assistance are now being made. The difficulty is that, with so much money being needed for vast schemes of nationalisation, there is not much left for anything else. Desperate hotelkeepers in seaside resorts must be wishing that they could be nationalized too.

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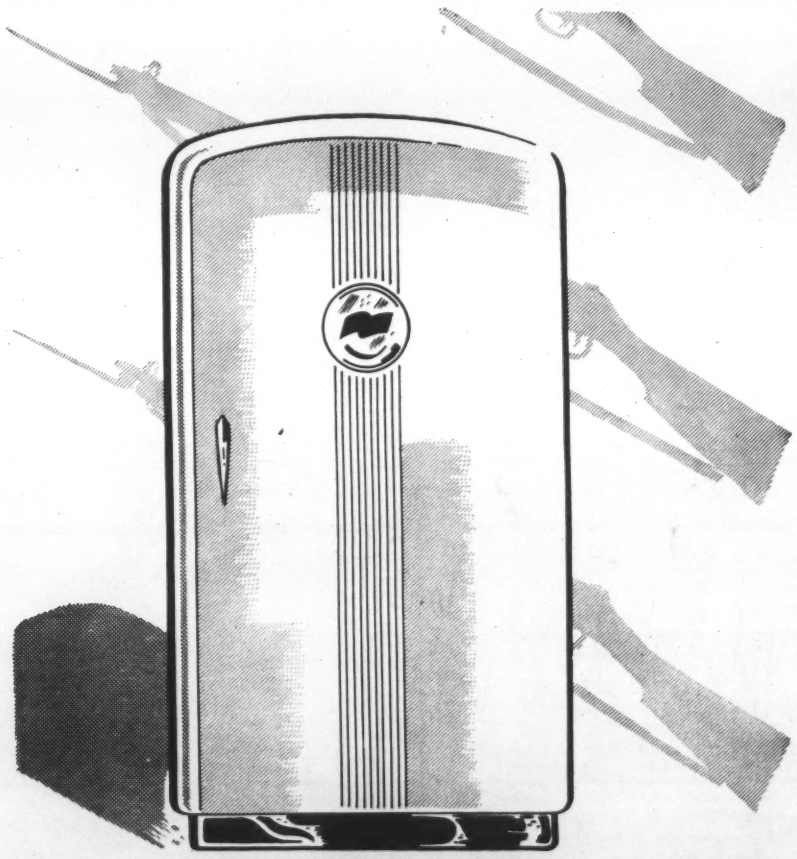

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Canadian Version of Pygmalion Legend in a French Playlet

L'HOMME AUX TROIS FEMMES, by Marius Barbeau and Juliette Caron-Dupont. (Beauchemin, Montreal. $1.00.)

IN this charming French playlet, which is probably intended for the study rather than the stage, Mr. Barbeau has presented a sort of Canadian version of the Pygmalion legend, which he has based on folklore themes both French and Indian. Three young girls of widely differing tastes and characters decide to invade the house of a young artist who has made and clothed three wooden figures which together embody his ideal of perfect womanhood —unattainable in any one character. The three figures correspond pretty closely to the three girls, who dress up in their respective costumes. But when the artist unexpectedly returns he soon finds out that love enables him to concentrate upon one of the three and forget the others. The authors have been extremely fortunate in finding in Robert Langstadt an artist whose flowing penstrokes have just the right touch of childish fancifulness for their drama.

—B.K.S.

Tax Helpers

C. C. H. CANADIAN TAX GUIDE. (C. C. H. Canadian, Limited. $3.00.)
EASY INCOME TAX GUIDE. (Al. White Publications, 25c.)

THE first of these two pamphlets covers every form of direct Dominion tax in force, is complete and authoritative. The second is for people of moderate income and no great experience in financial affairs. Anyone sitting before a T 1 Special form with concentrated gaze will do well to have this guide convenient.

Electronics

THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPE, by E. F. Burton and W. H. Kohl. (Reinhold, New York, $4.00, U. S.)

IF THE diameter of an object is shorter than the wave-length of light it is beyond the range of a light-microscope, however perfected. But the stream of electrons from a cathode tube has many of the characteristics of a light-beam, since it seems to be, at once, corpuscular and vibrant. Moreover the wave-length of an electron is infinitely shorter than a light corpuscle (or whatever it is) and a stream or radiation can be "managed" in an electric field until the electrons are focussed.

That is about as far as a layman in Physics can go, and doubtless it's not very far. What is important is the ability, by the use of the electron microscope, for an investigator to explore vast areas of the infinitely small. This book by the head of the Department of Physics in the University of Toronto aided by a Research Physicist of outstanding ability is a revision of the edition published in 1942. It traces admirably for the general reader the course of electronic research and is crowded by diagrams and illustrations.

A Comedy of Manners

THE PURSUIT OF LOVE, a novel, by Nancy Mitford. (Musson, $2.50.)

HERE is a book of scornful laughter about a procession of rich fools; some of the "old County families," some of the glamor-set which afflicted England before the war. It is told in the first person by the reputable and sensible daughter of a woman who ran away from so many successive husbands and lovers that she was known to the family as The Bolter.

The child spent her holidays with a flock of cousins; children of a noble lord of the huntin'-shootin' variety, with no ideas, with no taste but for game, and with all the worst prejudices cherished by "Colonel Blimp." Of course he is as much a caricature as Low's hero, and funnier. Indeed most of the characters in the tale have that wild exaggeration which cartoonists delight in.

Linda, the writer's favorite cousin, is a sentimentalist of the most extreme type, weeping over the death of Cock Robin or any other tragedy of the fairy-tales. As she grows she romanticizes romance, makes an unsuitable marriage with a stodgy banker, runs away, even as The Bolter, takes up with a Communist comrade, leaves him and finally discovers "true love" as the mistress of a wealthy French duke.

It's a sordid tale, and a daring one, but told with such ecstasy of derision that it has the effect of a Comedy of Manners by Congreve or Sheridan. The characters are not meant to be believed, only to be enjoyed. One laughs, for example, at "Joseph Surface," who is no more real than a Dresden figurine.

In a time when modern novelists usually are so deadly serious in contemplating lost souls that they grow dull, it is pleasant to find one completely frivolous; but with a purpose; to skin Society alive.

War and Youth

REPENT IN HASTE by John P. Marquand. (McClelland & Stewart, $1.75.)

A CORRESPONDENT fresh from New York is in the West Pacific war area when three flying men are brought in by a destroyer. A plane, flown by Lieutenant James Boyden, had crashed at sea, about a hundred miles from land. The three had had two days in a rubber raft and now here they are to tell the story.

But they are all comparatively dumb. Even the pilot can remember little or nothing of his thoughts, or words, save his warning when the engine failed, "I guess we're going to get our feet wet." The event is "just one of those things." For the writer there is no color; no story.

Boyden is a good pilot and an average American boy-about-town with no ideas of any moment, with a narrow, slangy, profane vocabulary. He describes himself and his work as "being in there pitching." While he thinks of East Orange, N. J., of his parents, of his young wife and baby, the thoughts are like a dream, unsubstantial, without passion, things of yesterday. And today is not dramatic, or even portentous; it merely brings a monotonous job.

The correspondent is going home and "Boysie" gives him precise instructions about the way to find "Daisy, the kid, and the folks." He finds them, to discover that the young wife has found another man, is already pregnant, and unashamed. "It was so dull with Jimmie away."

Then the writer returns to the battle front wondering how he is to break the news, if he should meet the lieutenant again. He meets him, one of the few survivors of a whole ship's company. During the writer's stumbling efforts to explain "Boysie" breaks in, "Has Daisy been cheating? Oh, boy!" But he is not overwhelmed. "Poor kid," he muses, "Kids get mixed up in a war, I guess". And already he is interested in "a cute little trick" he had met the night before.

It's a grim tale, but one told with great power and infinite pity. Marquand's genius for satire is still evident; here he is attacking, not individuals, but the American Way which has vast opportunity for entertaining young people, but gives them no moral stamina.

Living Decoy

CALLING ALL DUCKS, by Ralph De Voe; illustrated by Nils Hogner. (Oxford, $1.25.)

SPORTSMEN in the old days used to train young wild ducks to decoy the flock nearer the marksman's hide. Now only wooden decoys are allowed. This is the story of a duck that disliked his job and at last got rid of it. The pictures are uncommonly good. An admirable child's book.

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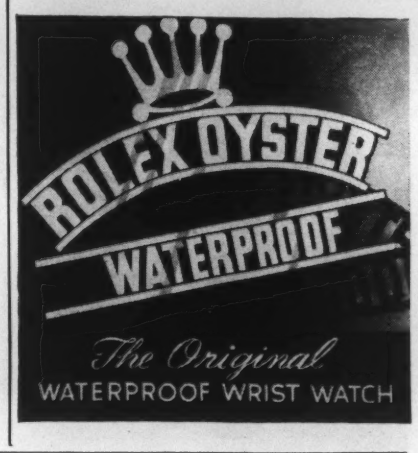

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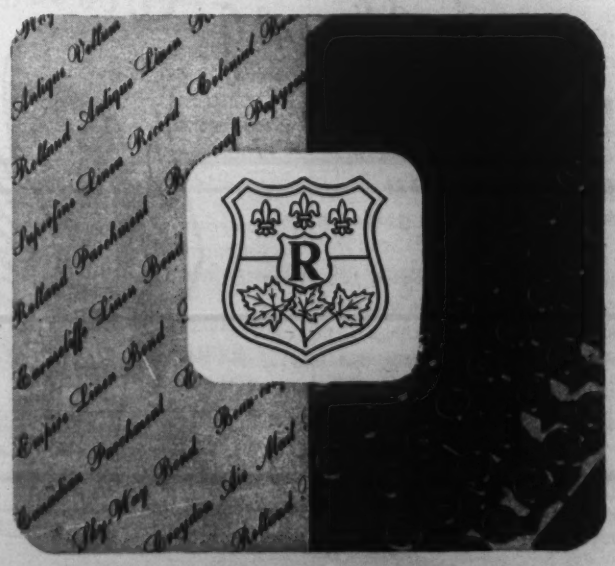

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Bel Canto and Histrionic Sense Signify Swarthout and Pinza

By JOHN H. YOCOM

SINGERS need not only a dramatic sense to interpret a song effectively but histrionic sense. When actors have that quality, stage-managers are saved the trouble of telling them what to do with their hands or their eyes, what facial expressions to wear. It is the histrionic sense that might make or break an opera singer who otherwise has all the vocal requisites. In Toronto last week Mezzo-soprano Gladys Swarthout and Basso Ezio Pinza, both with Metropolitan Opera experience and singing with magnificent voices, gave listeners object lessons in putting across songs.

Fashion model Gladys Swarthout, in her Toronto Symphony Orchestra Pop program, demonstrated a truly electrifying capability of expressing shades of feeling, while maintaining a consistent *bel canto*. The three arias in the broadcast—"Che Faro Senza Euridice?" ("What Shall I Do Without Eurydice?") from Gluck's "Orfeo", "Connais-tu Le Pays?" and "Gavotte" from Thomas' "Mignon"—were sung with thrilling expression, the impressive warmth of alto timbre in the low register, and beauty of tone throughout. The orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan played an inspired accompaniment.

Born 41 years ago in Deepwater, Mo., Miss Swarthout has acquired fame in opera, radio and movies. She made her debut with the Metropolitan in 1929. Six years ago she broke all attendance records at the Hollywood Bowl—25,000 people.

Gladys has remarked that often the motifs of low-voiced songs for female singers make them appear before the operatic public as "old hags and deep-dyed villainesses."

But Carmen is one role which Miss Swarthout loves with all her heart. The walls of her home are covered with prints and paintings portraying the history of "Carmen" since its Paris première at the Opéra Comique 71 years ago this month. Her library of records is filled with "Carmen" discs. The horn of her limousine toots the first few notes from "Habanera".

Miss Swarthout sang "Habanera" as an encore last week; in one song managed to reveal completely the Carmen character.

Of the group sung with her talented accompanist, Stewart Wille, most effective was "The Gambler's Wife", unusual motif for a lullaby.

Equally *drammatico* was Basso Ezio Pinza's interpretation of Guerrini's "Bacco Ubbriaco". No gambler's wife this time, the character was drunken Bacchus, happily lolling against the Eaton Auditorium Steinway, leering and grinning in a perfect character study in Falstaffian humor. The lengthy program included songs by Handel, Lully, Franck, Pierné, MacDowell, Tschaikovsky, Mascagni and Respighi. Handel's aria "Se Un Bell' d'Ardire" was done with a delicacy notable in a bass voice. Of the French group, the spirited "Le Mariage des Roses" by César Franck and Bouval's "Les Nuages", with the tragic implications of the lyrics so forcefully sung, were best.

Frank La Forge, one-time singing coach of Lawrence Tibbett, Pinza, et al., would have thrilled to hear his old pupil sing his composition "Retreat". In Tschaikovsky's "Pilgrim's Song", Ezio employed histrionics even during the piano introduction by Gibner King. With closed eyes and bowed head nodding gently to the rhythm, he set the mood. When he sang the "Serenade" from "Don Giovanni", the last notes stirred acoustics rarely noticed in Eaton Auditorium.

Complete showman to his last encore, "The Rich Man" by Dutch composer and conductor Richard Hagemann, Ezio asked himself if he'd change places with the song's wealthy but bored character; he sent the audience away chuckling with the punchline, "You bet I would!"

Only deficiency in Pinza's program was that he did not sing some of the Mephistophelian arias that have distinguished him since he joined the Met in 1926.

•

Teen-Agers' Concerts

Last week the last of the series of five double concerts for secondary school pupils were presented by the T.S.O. Sir Ernest conducted at both concerts. Highlights were Mozart's charming "Quartetto Concertante" for oboe, bassoon, clarinet and French horn, Dvorak's fiery "Carnival Overture" and Strauss' merry and dissonant "Till Eulespiegel".

Space prevents our mentioning all the concert opportunities specifically offered young Canadians but here are a few to indicate some idea of their extent and popularity. The Ladies' Morning Musical Club in Montreal offers half-fee student memberships, giving youngsters an opportunity to hear the Club's fine guest artists. Besides the regular series of Sunday concerts, L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec presents concerts for young people on the Saturday afternoon before the Sunday performance. Each year the Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra gives one or two special programs for collegiate students.

Two special performances of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra for students in the high schools were sponsored by the Vancouver *Daily Sun*.

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PRELIMINARIES for the Debussy Prize of $1,000, open to all pianists without age or other limits residing in Canada, U. S. or Mexico, will be held late in May at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Dr. Arnold Walter and Ettore Mazzoleni have consented to be the jury. Mr. Richard Tattersall, 19 Aylmer Avenue, Toronto 5, is the chairman.

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FILM AND THEATRE

"Vacation From Marriage" Fresh, Agreeable And Unsurprising

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAD a seat far to the left of the screen in "Vacation from Marriage," so that Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr presented themselves in practically one dimension. In spite of this handicap, plus a plot whose turns were always candidly visible two or three sequences ahead, "Vacation from Marriage" turned out to be a thoroughly enjoyable film which offered its series of familiar surprises with surprising freshness and with hardly a touch of familiar screen pretentiousness.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson (Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr) are a middle-class couple living half-submerged lives in a bleakly tolerable London flat. Robert Wison is—inevitably—a bookkeeper. Cathie Wilson occupies herself with her chronic catarrh. When Robert joins the Navy, Cathie, with nothing better to do, joins the Wrens, and the two find themselves, for the first time, taking a timid peek outside matrimony. Both like what they see. Then after a three year's absence they are granted ten days' leave and find themselves unbearably depressed at the thought of spending it in each other's society. In the meantime Mr. Wilson has turned himself into a highly presentable naval officer and Mrs. Wilson has had her hair curled and learned that there is more than one way of wearing a hat, even a Wren's hat.

There is hardly a moment when "Vacation from Marriage" leaves you in doubt about its outcome or even its development. Its chief charm is that it doesn't attempt surprise. It just allows its natural situation to expand, chattily and agreeably, with enough unobtrusive help from its director, Alexander Korda, to keep the story authentic and pleasantly paced. There is a certain freshness too in the notion that the much-stressed problems rising from wartime vacations from marriage can be solved quite simply on the street-corner or around the corner at the pub.

Dull And Silly

Rosalind Russell wears some nice clothes in "She Couldn't Say Yes" and I'm afraid that is the only agreeable thing that can be said about this dull and silly picture. The creators of "She Couldn't Say Yes" after sweating to find a new story-angle, hit on the stunning idea of making their heroine a lady-psychiatrist. When the story opens Miss Russell is shown working away in a military psycho-therapy ward, demonstrating to her older colleagues how to straighten out neuroses with the impatient authority of a floor supervisor showing the probationers how to make beds.

One of her patients is an acute melancholic, and when she discovers him laughing his head off over a cartoon-character called "Nixie" she gives him a lecture that wipes the silly grin off his face and plunges him right back into his melancholy. "Nixie" it seems is a mischievous sprite which prompts people to do the first thing that comes into their heads. Taking possession of the author of "She Couldn't Say Yes" "Nixie" apparently suggested that it would be a good idea to have Nixie's creator (Lee Bowman) meet the heroine in a ticket office and knock her down three times while attempting to open a door for her.

The next Nixie inspiration is to have the hero attempt to climb into an upper berth with the heroine on a crowded pullman and get tossed into the aisle. So it went, with one idea suggesting another till finally the author had the makings of a program-length script. Well, it's one way of writing a screen-play; as easy as doodling on a telephone pad and just about as consistent and inventive.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE LOST WEEKEND. Screen version of the Charles Jackson story of an awe-inspiring five-day bender. With Ray Milland, very fine in the best male performance of the year.

WONDER MAN. Danny Kaye's latest comedy, with Comedian Kay doing plenty of justice to the title.

LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN. Case history of a high-styled female outlaw. Its heroine (Gene Tierney) is a nasty piece, but her technicolor setting won an Academy Award.

MILDRED PIERCE. Screen version of the James Cain novel in which Mildred demonstrates effectively that Life Can Be Horrible. Joan Crawford's Academy Award picture.

CORNERED. Exciting melodrama of fascist and anti-fascist activities in Brazil, with Dick Powell as the cornered hero and tough enough to scare Humphrey Bogart.

SPELLBOUND. Crime in a high class clinical setting. With Ingrid Bergman as a shirt-waisted lady psychiatrist. The psychiatry is no great help but the element of Hitchcock suspense makes the story pretty exciting.

The Teen-Agers' Stage Season

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE is a lot in "Dear Ruth" to remind you of other plays and films that have been around recently—notably "Junior Miss" and "Kiss and Tell." As in the other successes, most of the action of "Dear Ruth" revolves about one of those mysteriously informed and misinformed teen-agers who drive their parents crazy and keep audiences happy for hours on end and for two or three seasons running. Adolescence is the producers' pot of gold these days, but there are signs that they are beginning to scrape the bottom of the pot.

The sixteen-year-old in "Dear Ruth" is a patriotic young person who has entered into an ardent correspondence with an overseas flyer, appropriating her older sister's signature and photograph for the purpose. When the airman turns up on leave in the family home there are naturally a number of complications, though not quite enough, it seemed to me, to keep things going for an evening without the assistance of a lot of business on the stage. Since the business in the current version was limited mostly to pouring cups of coffee or drinks of whiskey, or collapsing distractedly on the chair (right) or the sofa (left), the comedy seemed a little lacking in variety and excitement. It has its funny moments, however, and its plot, though slight, is dexterously enough contrived.

The players include Leona Powers, William Harrigan, Hope Cameron and Herbert Evers, with Tally Brockman as the disrupting junior miss. There is also the inevitable family maid who bounces in and out sharing the family jokes and interesting herself tirelessly in all the courtships going on about her. Among them they present an agreeable if considerably overwrought study of American family life.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Canadian Designs Win Plaudits In 1946 Spring Fashion Shows

By BERNICE COFFEY

WELL, the week of the big stores' fashion shows has come and gone, and with them the days when women could leave these affairs comfortably satisfied that last year's clothes would carry over nicely into the new season. The new clothes—and this year there's no nonesense about the word new—are soft, very feminine, yet remarkably lacking in those irritating bits of chi-chi that usually crop out in even the best collections in such a very feminine season.

Whether this is a tribute to smart editing on the part of the stores' buyers, or to the disciplining influences of the war years on the designers, we are unable to say.

One of the most interesting facets of this season's shows is the appearance, after many years absence, of imports by British, French and American designers. During the war years, with the field all theirs, Canadian manufacturers were courted and accorded a degree of prestige they had never received before. The question in fashion circles was whether the Canadian product would continue to bask in the same atmosphere of warm approval when the flow of imports from abroad was restored. The answer was supplied this season in the assured manner in which clothes from Canadian houses mingled with those from other parts of the world. Canadian designers have done a superb job.

Every white clothed table in Eaton's spacious Georgian Room was occupied by its quota of women long before the commentator, Dora Matthews, took her place at the microphone. And the air was faintly scented by Dorothy Gray White Lilac as women sampled the small flacons of cologne presented as favors.

Music from the orchestra, the curtains parted between white and gold columns, and the show was on. The theme here was the "soft look"—in the gently rounded silhouette, low and wide or high and throaty necklines, full sleeves, waists rounding into fuller shirts, and prettily feminine details.

The three-quarter cape, kind to and so attractive on the tall and willowy, made an entrance as part of a three-piece Mangone suit, in brown and aqua striped wool with cardigan jacket. The stripes were worked into a chevron effect to give back interest to the cape. Worn with a Betty and Maxine casual hat of brown felt trimmed with blue. A black and white check wool suit had a jacket made on mandarin lines with the typical slits at the sides, large square pockets and almost non-existent collar outlined in black.

That strong, brilliant color—cobalt blue—wonderful for those who can wear it, merciless to those who can't, was seen in a fitted coat with bloused sleeves. The front was limned with closely spaced matching buttons, which appeared again at the back marching in a straight line down the spine and on to the hem.

Eisenhower's field jacket (which, by the way, was borrowed from the battle dress of the Canadian and British armies) is basically such good style it has been preempted again this season and put into a dress-up version of the brown suit that looks like a dress. The jacket has wide flanges fore and aft over the shoulder, is drawn snugly into the waist and there caught in a large buckle of tortoiseshell plastic that matches the buttons.

Romance Department

Softness becomes more casual in the sportswear group. We fell completely in love with the brown "Aquatogs" raincoat—brown and rather monk-ish, with a hood to wear over the shoulders or draw up over the head, a deep round yoke, and belted and cinched into the waist to give a full, rounded hipline.

Lounge wear ranged the gamut from out-and-out glamor stuff to the sharply sophisticated. It does not require a crystal ball to predict that brides, who are in a class by themselves, won't be happy until they add to their trousseaus the negligee of dreamy grey sheer embroidered all over with pink true-lovers' knots, and wide cuffs of pink maribou to match the pink satin gown worn under it. Shakespeare's Juliet might have worn for the big balcony scene the white satin gown, dramatic in its simplicity, with flowing back, front drawn in at the waist with a white tasseled cord.

British designers such as Molyneux, Digby Morton, Norman Hartnell, Angele Delange, were represented by a distinguished group of suits and evening wear. The Molyneux suit had a fitted black jacket belted at back, a swinging pleated tartan shirt. Angele Delange, who is designing the wardrobe Lady Alexander will bring to Canada, was represented by a formal gown of white satin with basque waist, back lacing and corded hem. No photograph could do complete justice to the Hartnell blue crepe dinner dress, a triumph of moulding achieved by shirring from shoulder to hipline at one side of the front and back.

Bowlers And Bonnets

An eye-filling collection of hats included many French ones flown directly from the spring collections in Paris—Rose Descat's brown toyo bowler with feather quill, Suzy's open-crowned roller in beige and blue, Rose Valois's peak brimmed "canot" with crushed crown, in chrome orange suede, Maud et Nano's peaked sailor with layered tulle brim and emerald ribbon bows. The American contingent was represented by Lily Dache's fantail hat of bronze coque feathers, Peg Fischer's hour-glass shaped Shaker bonnet of gilt color stitched straw cloth, Sally Victor's parasol brim hat of sheer Swiss braid masses with roses and ribbons.

The show ended triumphantly with the wedding party, the bridesmaids in Mari Originals ranging from pale to deeper pink mat satin; the matron of honor in hyacinthe, and a beautiful bride whose princess gown was of pure silk satin with bodice embroidered in seed pearls.

The whole west end of the Arcadian Court was given over to the beautiful stage setting arranged for Simpson's show. Flanked by changeable window displays, the models stepped out of a revolving stage and on down the runway to the voice of the commentator, Miss Mildred Wedekind of New York. Reversing the usual procedure, the bridal party, complete with groom and ushers, opened the show. Bride and bridesmaids were charmingly dressed alike in gray and yellow dresses by Hildebrand, with tight little shirred bodices, off-shoulder necklines trimmed with matching lace, very bouffant skirts.

Make-up and hair-do, and the undeniable importance of both to the new clothes, were emphasized by a group of models wearing Elizabeth Arden's Paradise Pink make-up. Blonde hair was worn up, swirled over to one side into a topknot of curls. A brunette chose to wear hers piled up into sculptured curls. The Psyche knot was seen in its modern version, and another brunette head showed the French roll turned up

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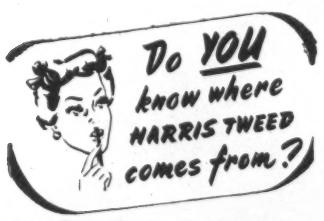

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and swept way up high at the sides.

Importance of neutral shades in the spring picture was emphasized by a separate group — among them Louis Schrier's magnificent suit of gray Forstman wool with longer-length double breasted jacket which has a chevron closing down its front marked with buttons, high closed neckline. And for evening, the gray dinner dress with barrel-shaped hipline embroidered in white sequins and a skirt so tight the slits at the side are not only decorative but necessary.

Navy, inevitable for spring because it is becoming and versatile, was used by Pauline Trigere, the French designer now living in New York, in a wool frock remarkable for its terseness of line which breaks into graduated tiers in the skirt. And the redingote blossomed under the experienced hands of Andre in a black dress with a glimpse of greige at the front of the skirt and again in horizontal and vertical bands at the shoulders and down the front.

Daisies and butterflies outlined in sequins on a black background graced the printed beauty of an evening dress by Louis Berger. Slender of line to give full play to the vivacious print design, it was slightly shirred to give a pulled up effect in front at the sides over the hips.

To Hildebrand, another Canadian designer, was credited the forsythia yellow dinner dress with a tight torso effect to the hip that breaks into an accordian pleated skirt; and a violet blue wool suit with jacket swinging from a V-shaped yoke at back, sleeves decked out with bracelet cuffs of gray fox, and a chartreuse blouse.

Black and white, the classic combination, was exquisitely expressed for evening by a white Russian ermine short coat, collarless and with wide push-up sleeves, which was worn with a black crepe evening dress. A white and green waterlily sprayed across the bosom, and appeared again beside the slit at the hem of the slender skirt. Both by Andre.

Hats appeared in swift and exotic profusion.....A honey colored Tuscan straw off-the-face hat piled with puffs of black satin was a Bragaard creation.....“Victorian Bouquet Under Glass” was the descriptive title given John Frederick's open-crowned melange of pink roses, bouvardia and blue satin, all covered with golden net.....an arrangement of pink roses spangled with sequins was by Laddie Northridge.

“A wonderful show” was the verdict as the audience turned its attention to afternoon tea and animated discussion of what it had seen.

His Majesty's Mail and the Post Office at Buckingham Palace

By BASIL FRANK

THE retirement, just announced, of Mr. T. E. Ridout, Court Postmaster at Buckingham Palace throughout the War, recalls the interesting fact that King George's daily mail bag is so large that he must maintain a special post-office to handle it.

Situated in Buckingham Palace, London, the Court Post Office is not open to the public but employs no fewer than twenty workers. At rush seasons — and these are frequent — the number may be increased to thirty.

Normally, the letters, parcels, telegrams and cables which pass through the Court Post Office weekly may be numbered in hundreds. But at the time of any special event — especially an event directly involving the King — the volume of correspondence is trebled and even quadrupled. On these occasions, a surprising number of his subjects write to King George direct.

For instance, in 1940 when a German invasion of the United Kingdom seemed inevitable, many people feared that the Government might compound with Germany even as the French rulers had recently done. Hundreds of these anxious people then wrote direct to their King, assuring him that the mass of the people were eager for a strong policy, and beseeching him to use his influence to force an even more resolute front to the enemy than had already been offered. These people need not have feared, but their action threw tremendous additional work upon the staff of the King's Post Office.

At the time of the abdication of Edward VIII, the Palace postal staff had to be augmented to twice its normal size. Not all the additional letters which then arrived were markedly loyal — the country was sharply divided in its sentiments regarding the King's future — but the number of letters exceeded even the flood which arrived at the time of George V's last illness, when cables poured in from all parts of the world. King George the Good, as he was known in Great Britain, was perhaps the most widely loved ruler of modern times.

The Coronation of King George VI, V-E Day, and many other equally notable events, brought excessive business to the staff of the Royal Post Office. Seasonal happenings, such as Christmas, the King's birthday, the birthdays of the Princesses, all bring great increase to the normal volume of mail.

Members of the staff of the Court Post Office are hand-picked, as also are all relief workers. They do not live in the Palace, but the King has had set aside for their use a dining room, where normal meals are served during the day, and special light refreshments prepared for night workers.

Letters posted in the Palace do not receive any distinguishing post-mark; they are merely franked “S.W.I.” There is an excellent reason for this procedure. Were a special marking adopted, it is probable that thousands of collectors, living in all parts of the world, would think up a pretext for writing direct to the King in the hope of receiving in return a missive bearing the royal markings. Clearly it would be impossible for an already over-worked department to handle unnecessary mail of this kind. Thus it happens that the special post-mark is used for telegrams only.

“Sir King”

Although it is usually impossible for King George to see personally any casual letters which may arrive at his post office, it occasionally happens that a particular sender receives, one morning, a surprise at his breakfast table. A story is told of one small boy who wrote to the King without the knowledge of his parents.

“Dear Sir King,” he wrote. “Me and sis was very disappointed the other day. We stood at attention and saluted when you went by. But your silly driver was doing the lickety-split so hard that you didn't see us. Pleese tell him to go slow when he passes Pa's house next time. Then you will see us alright. Tom.”

It was in December when Tom wrote his letter. On Christmas Eve there reached his home a parcel containing a large box of chocolates. (The incident happened before the War.) Inside was a sheet of Palace note-paper, with the message: — “To ‘me and sis’ — a very happy Christmas.” Queen Elizabeth had seen the letter and had taken appropriate action.

One outstanding peculiarity of the Court Post-Office is that cash never crosses its counter. All orders, whether of the residents or of visitors, are carefully booked. Accounts are then rendered on suitable occasions, in the case of visitors in their departure from the Palace.

JOAN RIGBY

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CONCERNING FOOD

Seed Catalogue or a Miami Trip to Hearten the Winter-Weary

By JANET MARCH

THE seed catalogues have arrived in all their four-color glory. The very morning that we had to spread ashes all over the road to persuade the car, with its five-year-old tires, to pull out of a snowbank, a beautiful glossy book appeared with pictures of amazing marigolds and zinnias all over the front. The seed merchants, I believe, belong to a secret society something like the psychological warfare outfits, and agree to drop their catalogues in the mail boxes just the week when the prospects of winter ever ending look most hopeless. I always turn up the tomatoes and look with longing at the lovely red pictures of Johnny Baer and Bonnie Best before going to make sandwiches with those pale, tough, tasteless things that are sold to us in the name of tomatoes.

What we all need at this time of year is a trip south to regain faith in the idea that trees have leaves and lawns grass, not frozen pieces of the neighbor's garbage. Barring this pleasant cure, how about trying to pep up our meals by having something a little unusual to eat? Of course, you don't want to be as drastic about it as Amelia —

> "Amelia mixed the mustard
> She mixed it good and thick,
> She put it in the custard
> And made her mother sick,
> And showing satisfaction
> With many a loud huzza
> 'Observe,' she said, 'the action
> Of mustard on Mama!' "

If you don't already know this little piece of poetry you might guess that it comes from that fine volume "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes", but no, the very same man wrote it who also signed his name to—

> "About the woodlands I will go
> To see the cherry hung with snow."

— namely A. E. Housman.

To help you interest your family through the long reaches of March and April, without following Amelia's example, here are some Turkish recipes —

Turkish Stew

1 lb. of ground meat
3 eggs
2 tablespoons of parsley chopped
½ cup of uncooked rice (substitute macaroni)
2 tablespoons of flour
8 cups of meat stock
Salt and pepper
½ cup of sliced onions
Juice of 2 lemons

Mix the meat, one of the eggs, the onion, parsley, rice and salt and pepper and roll into small balls coating them with flour. Drop the balls into the seasoned boiling meat stock and cook gently until the rice is tender. Beat the two eggs, and add the lemon juice. Then add a little of the meat stock, stir till smooth and then pour back into the meat ball and stock mixture. Serve as soon as hot in soup bowls.

If you are a little tired of the usual ways of cooking potatoes you might try

Potato Plaki

2 pounds of diced potatoes
3½ cups of water
½ cup of chopped parsley
1 cup of canned tomatoes
1 large sliced onion
1 clove of garlic
½ cupful of oil
Salt and pepper

Fry the onion and the garlic, which should be finely chopped, in the oil. Then add the tomatoes, potatoes, parsley, salt, pepper and water, cover tightly and simmer for about three-quarters of an hour.

Bairrek

These are a sort of cheese straw made with 3 tablespoons of thick white sauce and a quarter of a pound of cheese cut up in small pieces. The recipe really calls for Gruyere cheese. Heat the cheese with the white sauce gently in a saucepan till all the cheese is melted. Then cool and form into small sausage shaped rolls. Make pastry and cover each cheese sausage with a thin piece of pastry and fry in hot oil till brown.

Here is a Russian way of cooking kidneys.

Russian Piroshki

2 veal kidneys
2 tablespoons of fat
1 tablespoon of white wine
8 hard French rolls
2 hard boiled eggs
½ cup of macaroni
3 tablespoons of chopped parsley
2 tablespoons of chopped onions
1 bay leaf
½ cupful of cooked small mushrooms
Salt
Cayenne
1 tablespoon of sherry

Sauté the two kidneys chopped, in the fat with the white wine. Cut off the tops of the hard rolls and scoop out the middles. Chop the hard boiled eggs and mix with the kidneys, and add the macaroni, parsley, onion, the bay leaf broken up finely, a little melted butter (if you can spare it) and the mushrooms. Season with salt and cayenne and add the sherry and any fat left in the pan after cooking the kidneys, and stuff back into the rolls. Stick the tops on with toothpicks and brush with melted butter or fat and brown in a hot oven.

Mexican Macaroni

This dish should be made with rice, but as that commodity has vanished almost completely you can use macaroni instead.

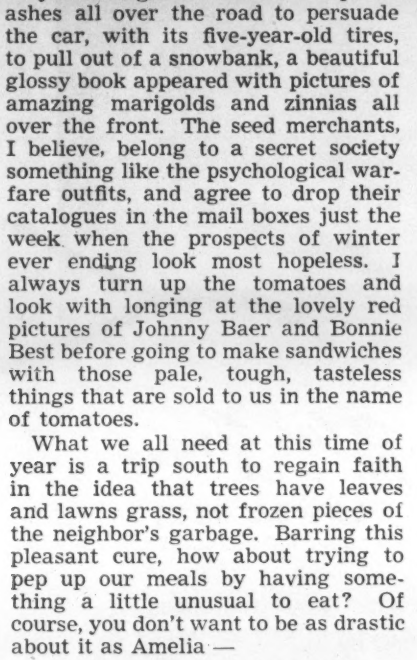
2½ cups of cooked macaroni
1 green pepper chopped
1 cup of celery chopped
1 onion chopped
¾ teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of paprika
1 can of condensed tomato soup
2 tablespoons of fat
¼ cup of grated cheese

You can put the pepper, onion and celery through the grinder if you are not allergic to fitting it together and washing the mechanism afterwards. It often seems less trouble just to chop the vegetables on a board, as they don't have to be done very finely. Sauté the celery, onion and pepper in the fat and when the vegetables are well cooked season and arrange the cooked macaroni and the vegetables in layers in a baking dish. Then pour on the can of soup, being sure that it is well mixed, and cover with the grated cheese. Cook in a 350° oven for about half an hour.

Curried Eggs And Mushrooms

6 hard boiled eggs
½ pound of mushrooms
½ cup of grated cheese
½ teaspoon of curry powder
2 tablespoons of chili sauce
1½ cups of medium white sauce
Salt
Pepper
Fat in which to cook the mushrooms
Butter and bread crumbs

Peel the eggs and cut them into quarters. Sauté the mushrooms, (if they are large ones they should be cut into smallish pieces) in the fat until they are done. Make a cup and a half of white sauce and stir into it half the grated cheese and the curry powder and the chili sauce. Then add the mushrooms and the hard boiled eggs and pour the mixture into a baking dish. Sprinkle the rest of the cheese on the top, then add a few breadcrumbs and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven till the top browns.



Jeanne Pengelly, well known Toronto soprano soloist, will sing an important role in the Victory Choir's presentation of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Massey Hall, March 28.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Lambing Time and the Perennial Miracle of Spring and Jake

By MARY L. AKSIM

ONE of these days the newspapers will carry a picture of a new-born lamb and spring will be officially here. There will be those whom the picture will remind of green meadows and flowers and a soft wind; there will be those who will get out the golf clubs and take a swing or two in anticipation; but we know where our thoughts will be. They will be back with old Jake in a cobweb-hung musty sheep pen.

Old Jake was our father's hired man and for most of the year he was regarded by the family much as we regarded any of the useful animals in the barn. His position was certainly above that of the cattle, but there were certain of the horses which would have run him a close race in a popularity poll. And as for our collie. . .

But we think that Jake did not mind. He was content to creak about the barn, shuffling carefully so as to spare his rheumatic joints any unnecessary twinges, tending the cattle and the horses and the pigs and the sheep, stealing a few eggs from the henhouse to break into the manger of our driving horse which was his favorite, feigning deafness to the imperious demands of us children, piecing bran bags together for blankets, mending harness in the box stall, saving his rare words for the animals.

The Mystery Of Jake

None of us, not even my oldest brother, could remember when Jake came to us. There was a certain mysterious day in the fall each year when my father paid Jake his yearly wages and he would trudge out of our gate and along the road without so much as a goodbye, his few possessions bulging from his torn pockets. But one day we would return from school and lead our pony into the stable to find Jake mending harness as if he had never been away. He never ventured any information as to his wanderings. And we, wise beyond our years in this one human relationship, asked for none.

But the sheep were Jake's special protegés. He spent many hours leaning over the partition of the sheep fold watching the bulky creatures devour their mash or choice alfalfa hay. When we could find him nowhere in the barn we would rush across the springy ground to the sheep pen and there would be Jake, grunting approvingly at the fat sheep, prodding them gently with a long stick, shaking down fresh mounds of feed into their troughs.

When the ewes began to drop their lambs in the spring Jake became overnight the most important person on the farm. Even my father deferred to him and relegated himself to the inferior part of Jake's assistant. And we children fetched and carried for him without a word. Jake never closed his eyes in lambing time, but lay somewhere in the sheep fold, as we could tell from the strands of alfalfa sticking to his clothes.

One bleat from a ewe whose time of delivery had come and Jake was there beside her, efficient and solicitous as the best obstetrician, wrapping the weaker lambs in a blanket, mixing a warm milk-and-rum cocktail for the newly born. In the most desperate cases he carried the limp damp lambkins into the kitchen and laid them on a blanket on the oven door.

How often did we children creep down in the night to sit owl-eyed in the drafty kitchen as Jake or our father ministered to the woolly changelings? A strange thing, this business of birth, we would ponder, but we were too sleepy to pursue the subject. Too sleepy, too, to wonder why our mother did not protest this invasion of her kitchen, when we were not allowed to bring a kitten beyond the door.

There always were some lambs left orphans, either by the death of their mother or a strange perversity in their parent which made her disown her offspring. No doubt it is something of a shock, even for a ewe, to give birth to a pitch-black lamb, when she herself is snow-white. And there could have been some suffragettes among the flock who believed they should have the same freedom as Father William, the ram.

No matter what the reason there were some lambs each spring who had to be taught to drink from a bottle, and for this purpose Jake had constructed a board with several holes in it, over which bottles with strong black nipples were inverted and the lambs pushed underneath. We can still see old Jake patiently trying to teach those boisterous lambkins that their foster mother was not as soft as a natural one, but there were many bumped heads despite his warnings.

As the lambs and their mothers gambolled out to pasture each year, Jake saw his importance receding. His great role was played out and he was destined to slip back to the bit parts. Already we children were as heedless as ever, shrilly demanding that he bow to our wishes, consciously forgetting his rare admonitions. And then it was fall and pay day, and old Jake was slouching down the road again.

Came a year when old Jake did not come back. We never knew what happened to him. My father went to the county police to make inquiries, but could get no trace of him. And my father was handicapped and embarrassed by not knowing Jake's last name. It hadn't mattered until now, but how, the police asked reasonably, can you make a search for a man whose name you don't know? And my father had to agree that it was impossible.

Came lambing time and the sheep were anxious and unhappy under strange hands. And we children were lost without the old man about the barn. Perhaps in some warmer climate old Jake is tending his beloved sheep, the sheep which feed on the hills of light. Perhaps he wears a white coat and is treated with deference by the angels. Perhaps he is happier there than in our stuffy sheep pen, but we doubt it. And that is what we think about when we see the perennial picture of the first spring lamb.

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THE OTHER PAGE

But After All, a Bump on a Log Misses a Great Deal of Life!

By TED BELT

WILLIE MOSSHOP, who lived in our town years ago, was a lazy man. From all accounts, if a contest had been held to find and reward the laziest man in Canada, he would easily have carried off first, second and third prizes, or rather, he would have managed in some way to persuade someone else to carry them off for him.

Many people want to be lazy on Sundays. Willie was perfectly contented to be lazy on other days, too — so much so that he frequently wished there were more days each week in which to be lazy. Whenever his wife reminded him of his shortcomings, he would rise from his comfortable chair in the kitchen and shuffle out to the back yard, muttering, "Can't a feller sit and think?" Then he would sit down on a log in the yard and — sit. He seldom bothered to think. Occasionally, he might entertain thoughts, usually other people's thoughts, but seldom would anything come of it.

One day he entertained the thought that he would fell one of the trees in his back yard and cut it up for kindling. This thought originated with his wife, and after he had entertained it, off and on, for six or seven weeks, a storm came and blew the tree down. Willie was grateful; it made such a nice log to sit on.

Martha, his wife, became tired of seeing him sit in his comfortable kitchen chair, and one bright afternoon she sent him out to cut up the fallen tree for firewood. Half an hour later, looking out of the kitchen window, she saw Willie, sitting on the trunk of the fallen tree with his axe at his foot. Two hours later, she looked out once more to see him, practically in the same position. She flung open the window and scolded him soundly.

"Why didn't I marry a man with some energy and brains and initiative, like the garageman," she cried, "instead of just a — a — bump on a log?"

Willie's reply was gloomy and ungrammatical. "I just wish I was a bump on a log!"

And then, unaccountably, he realized that he had become as he had wished. He was a bump on a log! No Blue Fairy had appeared to wave a wand. He had felt no change in himself. Unpredictably but undeniably he knew he had developed (that is the right word that came to his mind) into nothing more or less than a bump on a log. His log.

HE SAW his wife towering above him, speechless with amazement. "Well. that's something," he told himself, and when he tried to cross his legs and fold his arms nonchalantly, as though this sort of thing happened every day, he found it impossible to do so. A bump on a log, of course, has no need for arms and legs.

"Well, if that don't beat all!" he said to Martha, and added, quite in character, "What are you going to do about it?"

She didn't seem to hear him. "Where on earth did that man go," she gasped, "or have I gone completely daft?"

"I'm here!" he yelled, but still she paid no attention. He then realized, with a start of horror, that she had not heard. For whoever heard a bump on a log?

Night came, and he shivered with cold, for some bark had been scraped from the tree in its fall. The other bumps began to talk about him in unkind tones, but he couldn't understand their language, and after a few half-hearted attempts, he realized that they could not understand his.

All night long he saw a light in the house—his house—and he knew his wife was waiting up for him. It proved, he thought, that Martha did care after all.

A cat climbed on the tree trunk, sat on Willie and sharpened its claws on him.

When the neighbors heard about his mysterious disappearance, they gathered to talk over the news. One of them sat on Willie and wondered audibly where he was. When Martha was present, they sympathized with her, but when she left them, well—

"She's a lot better off without him," remarked the man who was sitting on Willie, "but he'll come back; bad pennies always do."

"Bad penny!" sneered another, "He was no more use than a bump on a log!"

WILLIE shuddered, and the man sitting on him toppled suddenly backwards to the ground.

"This log's unsafe," were the next printable words he said as he picked himself up. "Let's cut it up for poor Mrs. Mosshop."

Willie saw the man pick up the axe, but just then Martha hurried out and said anxiously, "Please don't cut that log. It— it reminds me so of my poor husband—I mean, it was there I last saw him." To Willie's unutterable relief, the axe was thrown carelessly to the ground.

During the days that followed, Willie learned many things. He heard all the news because the neighbors congregated in his backyard each evening to try to cheer up his wife. He was rather piqued to observe how successful they were. As time passed, they spoke less and less of his disappearance, but he heard that a search had been carried on throughout the whole country. The police, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts spent practically all of two days combing the near-by woods and swamps, and for three weeks the *Clarion* carried an advertisement on the front page which read:

TEN DOLLARS REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE FINDING OF OUR ESTEEMED MISSING CITIZEN, MR. W. K. MOSSHOP, DEAD OR ALIVE.

The Esteemed Missing Citizen glowed inwardly as much as a bump on a log can glow—at the publicity he was receiving, but he did not like the way his wife was being followed around by the local garageman, the person who had called Willie a bad penny, and who had for years been openly admired by Martha for his ability and aggressiveness. She seemed to like his attentiveness, too, and would smile at him in a way that made Willie want to strangle him.

It soon became a very tiresome existence. He heard all the neighborhood talk, and about the fourth time he heard it, the local news seemed stale. He heard all about the fire down at Kelly's place and the raid on the pool-room and the excitement at the lake and — many times—of the success of the local garage business. That did make Willie mad. Especially as, in the evenings, after the rest of the neighbors had left, the garageman would linger and talk with Martha, always with a good word for her missing spouse.

"Your late husband," he once remarked, with emphasis on the "late," "was a highly esteemed member of

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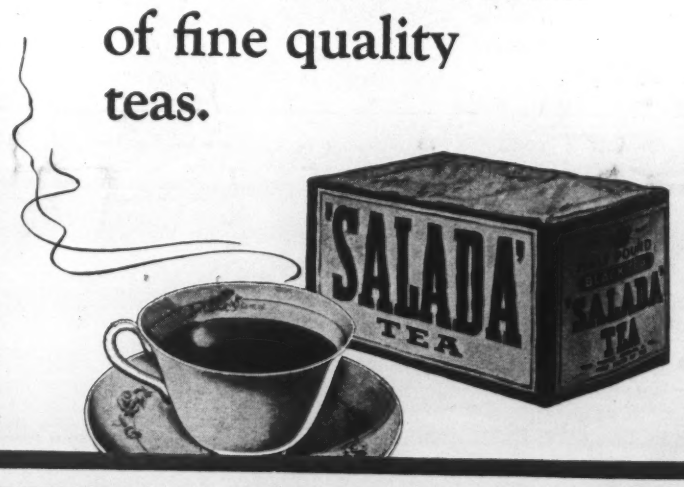

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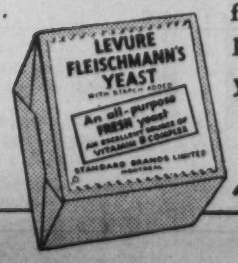

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OBSERVE THESE "SAFETY FIRSTS" OF BABY CARE

By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph. B.
Baby Food Counselor of Heinz Home Institute

PROTECTING baby against the possibilities of a home accident is largely a question of observing a few basic safety rules which are sometimes forgotten in the hurry and hustle of the day's routine.

First, never leave baby alone even for a moment on an unguarded surface or in the bathtub.

Second, avoid burns by checking the temperature of the water with a bath thermometer before placing baby in the tub.

Third, prevent suffocation by tucking the undersheets on baby's bed firmly beneath the mattress, eliminating pillows and allowing him to sleep alone.

●● Last but not least important of the precautions is to select foods whose uniform quality you can wholeheartedly trust. Delicious, highly nutritive Heinz Baby Foods are prepared by a company which has devoted 77 years to the preparation of exceptionally fine foods.

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our little community, and he—er—had a very charming wife, if I may say so. But he had his little eccentricities," he added, leaning comfortably upon the transformed subject of their conversation, "and his strange disappearance may have been—er—for the best."

And then he launched into a vivid description of his hopes and aspirations which were so much brighter than Willie's, what with the rationing of gas and tires being over and new cars just a matter of months away. To Willie's great discomfiture, Martha would listen in open admiration of the great man's business genius, and encourage his boastful utterances.

Now this made Willie mad, but it was his salvation. He began to think of his own inferiority to the bragging auto-wrecker, as he called the garageman, and of how this might be overcome.

He began to think—that was it—and, of course, immediately ceased to be a bump, for whoever heard of a bump on a log being able to think?

THIS is really the end of the story, for Willie recovered his earthly being at the precise moment that the garageman was suggesting, that Martha might someday become Mrs. Garageman. It was a week before the auto-wrecker and his might-have-been-better-half recovered from the shock. Not that Willie had been threatening. His reincarnation was as unexpected to himself as to anyone else, and his first natural impulse was to raise his hands to protect himself from any possible assault. The garageman's conscience, however, interpreted this as a threatening gesture, and, feeling he was in anything but an enviable situation, he decided to remove himself from the vicinity as rapidly as possible.

Martha Mosshop recovered her poise before her resurrected spouse had gained the upper hand in household affairs. She never learned just what caused the change in her Willie, and probably never will unless she reads this story, but from that day on he was not the same as before.

For one thing, he stopped loafing; he got work and spent much of his spare time doing chores about the house, without ever being asked. Because he prospered, he gained self-confidence, and because of that, he never returned to his old, easy-going mode of life.

One evening he cut up the fallen tree, and from parts of it he made a rustic easy-chair, remarking enigmatically that it seemed so much a part of him. In it, after his work is done, he sometimes sits—and thinks.

No One Knows if a Lark Is Happy and What Is a Slick Whistle?

By G. STUART

IN ALL the plans which have been prepared for the shaping of our destinies in this postwar world, it seems to me that one urgently needed reform has been overlooked. Mid the mass of blueprints for a better world, the pressing need for a smartening up of our similes has been overlooked.

Not that I have any objection to similes. Not at all. A well tailored simile can be a delight to the eye and the mind. It can rescue a sentence from mediocrity and give it sparkle and zest. A good simile eliminates a vast amount of description which may be anything but good. When similes such as "inquisitive as a dog's nose" or "unmolested as a guest towel" are used, you get a technicolor impression of the idea which the author intends to convey. It is not such as these that I would cast out of the language.

My complaint has to do with some of the weary, hoary oldtimers which crop up all too frequently. "As slick as a whistle" is one of them. All my life I have searched for a slick whistle but success has eluded me. On one occasion I thought I had found it when a sailor whistled at a blonde. The girl turned and walked back, but only to deliver a purposeful wallop which caused the Navy to sail around in circles, somewhat dazedly. Slick as a whistle, indeed.

There are others. Any man who has experienced the joys of shaving with a dull blade will know how I react to the simile "as sharp as a razor." And anyone who likes his bacon lean will be as annoyed as I am at each encounter with "as fat as a pig." Another one is "happy as a lark." How do we know the darn thing is happy? If the bird kingdom is anything like the human family, the fact that it can be heard does not constitute proof of happiness. It may be griping, bird fashion, at the scarcity of worms.

THE person who conceived the simile "ugly as sin" plainly knew nothing of the paths of the wayward, for the difficulty which reformers have with sin stems from the fact that it is not ugly. It is, instead, a gay, enticing enchantress.

The simile "as sure-footed as a mountain goat" has in it much of the stuff of which human nature is fashioned. The house fly can do everything the mountain goat can, and more, but the goat puts on a better show.

And then there is "as wise as Solomon." Was not he the man who sampled the fruits of wedded bliss not once, but a thousand times? Wisdom? Imagine a thousand pair of nylons drying in the bathroom.

"Fit as a fiddle" has always intrigued me. Just why a fiddle should be held up as the acme of fitness is difficult to understand. Fellow shudderers at the creation of Dali and others of his school will sympathize with me in my abhorrence of "pretty as a picture."

There is also the ox, whose patience is extolled in simile. It is true that this hulk of a beast appears to be the essence of patience, but actually his plodding passivity is largely due to lack of intelligence. Had man been given the same virtue of "patience" we would still be dwelling in caves. Instead, we have almost completed the cycle and our thoughts have again been directed toward deep caves by the latest product of our fertile brains, the atomic bomb.

But the simile which gets my vote as the one most meriting extirpation is "running like clockwork." The idea which it is intended to convey is one of efficiency, of flawless, tireless, smooth operation, but it is my contention that people who use the expression for that purpose must tell the time by sundial. They certainly know nothing about clocks. The simile might have been fitting enough in the less hurried days of our grandparents, when a few minutes, a few hours or even a few days, were of little consequence, but in this streamlined age of speed and precision, where ten minutes of time can mean almost a hundred miles of distance, it is as out of date as a three-weeks-old haircut.

And so, if there be a man who yearns to do something of lasting benefit to mankind, let him remodel our similes. His efforts will be welcomed with enthusiasm as lavish as that which a crooked stock-broker displays toward a wealthy widow.

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This charming study of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth was one of a number taken at Buckingham Palace recently by Cecil Beaton, British photographer.

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Treaty Creates Trade Down Mexico Way

By MARGARET MURPHY NEWCOMBE

Mexico now stands in the "most favored nation" category in relation to Canada by virtue of mutually reduced import duties featured in the newly-signed Trade Agreement between the two countries, which should prove a welcome life-line to war-expanded Canadian industries now seeking peacetime outlets, this writer, a Canadian, now resident in Mexico, believes.

Canadian exporters should be able to capture a large share of Mexican markets if in the next twelve to eighteen months they can supply the Mexican demand for goods, at present cut off from former pre-war sources of supply. Recent inauguration of direct freight service from Vancouver to Manzanillo, Mexican west-coast port, is a step in the right direction, this article states, but equally urgent is the establishment of Canadian banking agencies, none of which exist at present in Mexico.

Mexico City.

SMARTLY uniformed traffic policemen, in chocolate brown jackets, cream whipcord breeches, and high tan boots, kicked their motorcycles into sound as the long, black limousine approached and, sirens screaming, fell into formation along side it as it sped through Mexico City to the block-long, two-storey National Palace.

Thus, with the ceremony and color so prized by Mexicans, the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, and Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, signed, with Dr. Castillo Najera, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, the new Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement on February 8 at high noon.

The treaty, first between the two countries, places Mexico on a "most favored nation" basis, along with the United States and several other Latin American nations, reducing import duties to Canada. Its life-span is for two years, automatically renewable and subject to cancellation on six-months' notice from either party.

It is designed to help increase trade between the two nations from a 1939 average of $3,500,000 to a yearly average of $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 and should prove a welcome life-line to war-expanded Canadian industries and manufacturers now looking for peacetime outlets.

The period of the next year to 18 months will be the time when Mexican consumer demand from outside nations will be at its height, according to Douglas A. Cole, commercial counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico.

"If, through export restrictions, and the lack of even token shipments, we neglect this market, we can never overcome the handicap if other countries take up the slack," he says. Mr. Cole was in England for 13 years and in New York for 12 as Trade Commissioner.

The treaty is the result of a strong drive by the Canadian department of Trade and Commerce to build up reciprocal trade with Latin American countries, with particular emphasis on Mexico — gateway to this great dollar empire. In this, the department has received able and intelligent cooperation from Ambassador Keenleyside.

"Our industries are thoroughly complementary in the main," Dr. Keenleyside pointed out. "We compete very little with our products. Here is a great field for the exchange of two kinds of production. There are great opportunies in Mexico for Canadian manufacturers and construction concerns for the building of railroads, bridges and harbors."

War led to an unprecedented increase in the monetary reserves of

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Muskrat Trapping Season Is Now In Full Swing

Muskrat trapping in Canada, long inactive, because of dwindling of the muskrat population, owing to drought, now has a promising future, thanks to the Government's conservation program, started in 1936. Before the turn of the century muskrats abounded in Northern Manitoba and Ontario, but by 1930 they became almost extinct and so did the trappers' livelihood. Then the Government stepped in and by methods of artificially damming up rivers and directing the water into dried-up swamps, they became swamps once more and the happy hunting grounds of muskrats and trappers alike. By 1940 trapping was permitted again, but limits were set upon the yearly catch. Setting a trap, as the chap above is doing, isn't as easy as it looks, for if not done carefully, light gets into the muskrat "house" and the wily rats plug the hole and trip the trap.

Rats are skinned the same day they are caught, pelts are put on stretchers and hung up to dry. During the season, trappers live in tents near trapping grounds and the Game Guardian (left) makes regular tours of inspection.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Cost of the British Loan

By P. M. RICHARDS

SUBJECT to approval by the Parliaments of both countries, Canada is going to give Britain a loan of $1,250,000,000 to enable her to obtain needed goods from Canada. This loan is about six times as great as the proposed $3,750,000,000 U.S. loan, taking into account the respective populations and national incomes. We (meaning this column) don't want to see Canada's loan cut down by one dollar, but we do want to see some general understanding of the fact that it is going to cost us something as well as give us something.

What it's going to give us is a needed market for a lot of our production and thus employment for a lot of our people, plus the satisfaction of helping the mother country who got into her present difficulties largely because of the magnitude of her war effort.

What it's going to cost us—if we don't produce a good deal more efficiently and abundantly than we ever have before—is a part of our "normal" standard of living. Because Britain is not in a position to pay cash for either goods or loan interest at the present time, Canada will pay about $30,000,000 a year in carrying charges on the loan until 1951 and about $12,000,000 a year thereafter the latter being the estimated difference between the 2 per cent Britain will then pay and the 3 per cent the loan is expected to cost Canada.

This we may reasonably regard as being by no means an excessive price for the benefits in prospect—the maintenance of British economic health as well as the British market for our products. But, clearly, it does impose a new burden on us, particularly over the next five years when we ourselves will be feeling the strains of social-economic readjustment. We shall bear this burden, now added to all the other burdens (such as family allowances) we have taken upon ourselves, best if we recognize it for what it is and do not make the error of supposing that the cost of carrying it comes from anywhere but our own pockets.

"We Owe It To Ourselves"

It is often said that internal debt—debt owed within our own country—is not burden because we owe it to ourselves. This is not true. Debt is economically upsetting—and the greater the debt the more upsetting it is. That's because the government's disbursements which the debt makes possible usually do not go to the people who are taxed to carry the debt. The higher income groups pay most of the debt charges while the lower income groups receive most of the benefits.

This is as it should be, no doubt, but the point is that there is a limit to the process, beyond which we cannot go without doing things to the economy. We are probably already well past that limit of safety. There is a vast middle class of the population whose income during the war years has not risen nearly as much as its living costs have risen. The class above it has had war profits; the class below it has had wage increases and overtime pay. The great middle class — the "white-collar" class — has had the big squeeze. Yet it is to this class that everyone is looking to furnish a large volume of employment by buying replacement automobiles and other durable goods. The demand for consumer goods is so great that any deficiency of purchasing power by the middle class will probably not be noticed for a time. But the consequences may be felt in a lessening of consumption and therefore of employment, when it is most needed to sustain the economy.

When Governments Spend

It is easy to say that the government taxes and spends for the people's good. A good deal of it is unavoidable, especially today. But it is important to remember that every dollar taken from a citizen and spent on his behalf by government, no matter how worthily, is one dollar less for the satisfaction of that citizen's own wants. It may mean less insurance, or less education for some boy or girl, or less of something else. It may mean the improvement of a highway but the lowering of standards in the homes which border it. It may mean the building of a new post-office with money that might have built a new factory. Now, new highways and post-offices are splendid things to have, but prosperous homes and factories that create wealth and provide continuing jobs are even better.

We ought to see a great many new factories and other enterprises spring up in the next several years. They should be popping out like spring flowers all over the place. There are all the lads with new ideas and skills gained in wartime and most of them with some capital; there are numberless new materials and new processes and new types of products. There will be, for a time, a tremendous demand for goods. But there will also be high taxes and continuing controls and government competition with private business; and atmosphere that discourages enterprise and initiative and tends to increase dependence on government. That's not good. For we need those new enterprises to make a healthy economy. We have collectively assumed vast new burdens for social welfare, and to carry them and have a satisfactory standard of living at the same time we require a national production much larger than that of the pre-war.

Nowadays we talk about our resources as if they were limitless, and even about billions of dollars quite casually. Our real position may be nearer that of the man who has pledged all his income on instalment purchases and finds himself in trouble when his income declines. This column warmly approves of the loan to Britain, and any other aid that Britain needs and we can give. But let us recognize that such aid may require retrenchment elsewhere.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

Mexico, which exported much to the United States while that nation's energies were concentrated on war production. The increase in monetary reserves led to an increase in the volume of currency in circulation and of bank deposits. Owing to a shortage of consumer goods, this, in turn, has led to an enormous and in some cases fantastic increase in prices and cost of living.

Now Mexico's demand is for consumer articles and a great range of manufactured goods as well as food stuffs. She is attempting to conserve her dollar exchange and to increase production of some manufactured goods domestically, mainly industrial and pharmaceutical products, iron pharmaceutical products, iron and steel products, certain electrical goods, agricultural machines and motor car assemblies.

In the next ten years, trade observers feel, Mexico will become an increasing market. The standard of living is rising, due to an enormous program of industrialization and the fact that labor, becoming well-organized, is getting higher rates of pay.

The present minimum wage in Mexico City has recently been set at four pesos (their dollars) a day — outside the city, 3.50 pesos — small, indeed to Canadian standards, but a long step upward to this country just emerging from a feudalistic system.

Before World War II Canada had little trade with this growing Republic. Lack of direct steamship services and geographical proximity of United States' markets for Canadian goods were the main factors.

Pre-War Traders

The biggest exporters to Mexico between the years of 1935 and 1939 were the United States, which exported in 1938, 284,933,491 pesos worth of goods; Germany, with exports of 93,436,866 pesos worth; and Great Britain, France and Sweden next in order, with Canada a poor tenth.

During this period, more Canadian goods were sold through New York City alone for U. S. consumption than to the whole of Central and South America. In 1939, Mexico imported from U. S. $68,000,000 compared with her entire volume of $128,000,000 for that year. In the same year she imported only $3,003,750 from Canada.

Many countries which previously supplied Mexican markets were completely cut off by the war and in many cases their pre-war trade will not be renewed for many years to come.

In 1941, Mexico experienced loss of raw material and manufactured goods from Europe and United States, and Canada's trade, although relatively unimportant, began to increase. From 1940 to 1944, the balance of trade changed, Mexico exporting twice the value of goods to Canada that she had previously done and Canada also doubling her still small exports.

Year	Imports to Canada	Exports to Canada
1940	$ 733,797	$4,328,406
1941	1,896,412	4,254,767
1942	4,970,432	5,583,644
1943	12,503,263	8,329,614
1944	13,119,399	6,272,758
1945	13,508,000	8,148,000

In 1944, Canada's leading exports to Mexico included wheat, $299,250; cattle for improvement of stock, $129,775; foxskins, black and silver, undressed, $462,284; upper leather, $247,271; woodpulp, bleached and unbleached, $521,424; newsprint paper, $809,233; soda and sodium compounds, $328,629; ships, $1,236,500.

Imports from Mexico in the same year included fresh bananas, $1,323,279; fresh tomatoes, $2,097,525; raw cotton, $1,614,024 and sisal, istle and tampico fibre, $6,070,581.

Under the new treaty Mexico's principal exports to Canada will be bananas and other fruits, vegetable oils, tomatoes, raw rubber, cotton, cotton lint, sisal and jewelry.

Canada's principal exports to Mexico now are wheat, cereals, breed cattle, furs, newsprint, wrapping paper and, during the war, manufactured products, which last are expected to increase with the treaty.

A newly inaugurated freight service owned by the Canadian Government and operated by the Johnson, Walton Steamships Ltd. of Vancouver, is now in operation between Vancouver and Manzanillo, Mexican Pacific port, and arrangements are also underway for freight lines between eastern Mexican and eastern Canadian ports.

One great need for Canadian business men and importers is the establishment of a Canadian banking agency in Mexico — there are no Canadian banking branches there at all.

This new path of trade has been well-greased for Canadian businessmen and manufacturers by this "favored nation" trade treaty and the establishment of direct freight lines. They cannot be slow in taking advantage of this extra momentum, for war-scarred countries all over the world, many former large exporters to this growing Mexican Republic, including our powerful neighbor to the South, will soon be anxious and willing to renew their trade.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Prospectors Planning to Make Canada Mining Conscious

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADIANS are to be made more aware of the outstanding role of the mining industry in the country's national economy, if the Prospectors' and Developers' Association, boasting a membership of 1,600 has its way. A "Mining Day" for the Dominion was inaugurated at the 14th annual convention and a nation-wide program of education to draw the attention of the public, and especially the school children is being planned. As Mrs. Viola R. MacMillan, reelected president of the association, points out, "the general purpose of the plan is to make Canadians mining conscious—to help the Dominion's citizens to realize that in normal times mining is second only to agriculture in value of production, and that the opportunities which exist in mining in Canada are virtually unlimited." The second Wednesday in March of every year will be "Mining Day" in Canada and the launching of educational plans in this connection has already been endorsed by mining men and educationalists across the Dominion. Lectures on various aspects of mining, including stories of the careers of famous personalities in the mining world, and essays in the schools are some of the activities planned.

•

The three day convention was a highly successful one with a full program of informative papers and talks covering the wide range of the prospectors' interests and activities, and all sessions drew record crowds. Major problems which it was hoped would receive favorable consideration from the Dominion and Provincial governments were voiced in general discussions. Singled out for criticism was the granting of mineral concessions to large companies, Mrs. MacMillan pointing out that such a practice had no place in a democracy. A demand was made for much greater detailed geological surveys and road-building in Canada's mining camps. It was claimed that the Dominion geological staffs seemed to miss the Ontario field and it was recommended that the Ontario and Federal Mines Departments get together and coordinate their efforts. Appointment of a Deputy Minister of Mines for Canada, whose sole duties will pertain to the mining industry, was the subject of another resolution. "The Department of Mines for Canada is important enough to have two deputies," said

(*Continued on Page* 31)

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NEW APPOINTMENTS AT OUTBOARD, MARINE AND MANUFACTURING CO. OF CANADA LTD.

L. L. Tremblay C. B. Neal H. Wood

Hugh M. Campbell, President and General Manager of the Outboard, Marine and Manufacturing Company of Canada Ltd., Peterborough, announces the following appointments:

Vice-President in charge of Merchandising, L. L. Tremblay; Secretary-Treasurer and Assistant to the President, C. B. Neal; Vice-President in charge of Manufacturing, Hy Wood.

Mr. Tremblay joined the company in 1929. Combining his engineering knowledge and sales and merchandising experience, he later became Industrial Sales Manager for the Johnson Iron Horse and Johnson-Tremblay Fire Pumps. His new appointment as Vice-President in charge of Merchandising will enlarge his activity over the whole field of sales.

Mr. Neal was transferred to Peterborough in 1929 from the accounting department of the Johnson Motor Company in Waukegan. Later Mr. Neal became Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; then Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Neal continues in the position of Secretary - Treasurer and with his new appointment as Assistant to the President.

Mr. Wood joined the Johnson Motor Company in 1928 as factory superintendent, later becoming Works Manager. Mr. Wood is exceptionally qualified for his new appointment. His technical and manufacturing knowledge will be reflected in the Precision-Built Johnson and Evinrude Outboard Motors of tomorrow. *

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M. T. B., Vancouver, B.C.—CUYUNI GOLDFIELDS LTD. owns gold producing properties comprising mining concessions on 5,766 acres, exclusive permission for mining covering 8,120 acres and claim license for 25 acres in British Guiana, S.A. The major portion of the exploration and underground development to date has been carried out on the Aleck Hill ore zone, where the orebody was blocked out on two levels for over a length of 1,500 feet. Production to June, 1945 was approximately $770,000 from 60,000 tons of ore treated. The company has just reported new financial arrangements for the expansion of operations. An up-to-date report was recently issued to shareholders covering developments and outlining the program for future expansion of the company's operations and I would suggest you secure a copy of this from Wm. Fairley, secretary-treasurer, 814 Credit Foncier Bldg., Vancouver.

L.M.H., Sault St. Marie, Ont.—Assets of Apex Oils and Mines, I am informed, have been sold to APEX CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES LIMITED on a share exchange basis of one new for two and half old. The new shares are not pooled and I understand the exchange can now be made with the Guaranty Trust Company, Toronto. The company has approximately $100,000 in its treasury and five producing oil wells. No activity is underway at present on any of the mining properties but I understand consideration is being given to such work. Extensive acreage is held in the Missinabie, Goudreau, Kirkland Lake and Porcupine gold areas of Ontario, and the Rouyn area of Quebec. Some drilling has been done in Lebel township, Kirkland Lake district, and in Stover township, Missanabie. The Apex property in Missinabie is adjacent to the Pileggi group on which a discovery in 1943 resulted in a number of the larger mining companies entering that field.

J. W. H., Ottawa, Ont.—Just what your chances are for making a quick profit in MARLON ROUYN GOLD MINES is something I am unable to predict. Diamond drilling is being continued to explore the projected extension of the ore zone northward. In the meantime the company is pre-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Weakness Temporary?

BY HARUSPEX

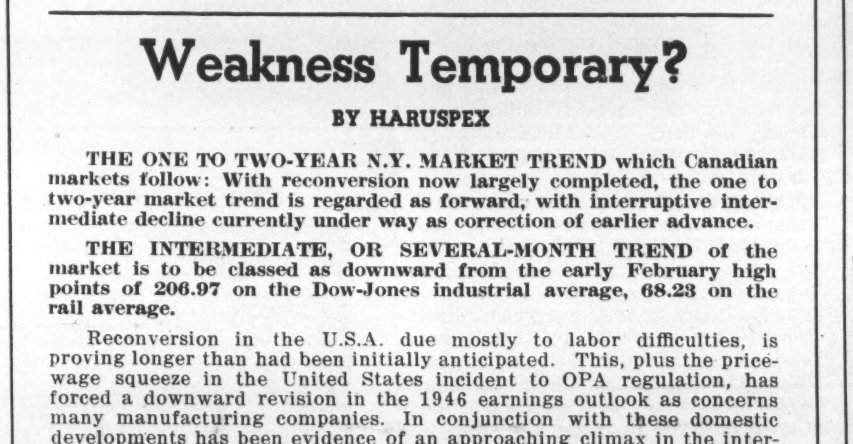
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR N.Y. MARKET TREND which Canadian markets follow: With reconversion now largely completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with interruptive intermediate decline currently under way as correction of earlier advance.

THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the early February high points of 206.97 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.23 on the rail average.

Reconversion in the U.S.A. due mostly to labor difficulties, is proving longer than had been initially anticipated. This, plus the price-wage squeeze in the United States incident to OPA regulation, has forced a downward revision in the 1946 earnings outlook as concerns many manufacturing companies. In conjunction with these domestic developments has been evidence of an approaching climax in the international field, where action of one of three big powers—Russia—going to dominate the UNO seems at variance with the views and ideals of the other two—the United States and the British Commonwealth. It is doubtful, however, if either domestic or international conditions are immediately of a character to develop major deflation in the United States' economy and this suggests that market weakness being currently witnessed is of temporary import.

At this juncture a healthy technical development would be decline in the market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, to but not jointly below bottom levels established on the February break, Ind. 186.02 Rails 60.53. Such a testing movement, running over one or two weeks, with volume tending to dry up over a several-day interval, would lend suggestion that the down-movement had ended and would furnish an excellent point for the accumulation of shares among companies, as outlined in our last week's Forecast, that are largely out of the bounds of price and wage difficulties. Pending such a technical development as discussed above, and subsequent rally to above recent high points, clear-cut decisive evidence of resumption of the main upward movement is not yet apparent.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED
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INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 35

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, April 26th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 29th, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN.
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
March 15, 1946.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
1st APRIL 1946
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
P. SIMMONDS,
Manager.
7th March 1946.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Dividend No. 237

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th March 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager
Toronto, 15th March 1946

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paring for underground operations and proposes to sink a shaft to an initial depth of 550 feet. A complete new electrically driven mining plant capable of carrying operations to 1,000 feet has been purchased. Drilling to date has vindicated values of economic importance in the main vein, over a length of 1,850 feet. The company treasury is adequate with approximately $200,000, and an option on an additional block of stock is expected to provide a further $200,000. The intention is to bring the property into production as quickly as underground development will allow.

K.L.B., Montreal, Que.— The facts are that PAGE-HERSEY TUBES' revenue in 1945 available for dividends was $1,005,430, equal to $1.44 a share on 697,104 no par value common shares, compared with $1.38 a share in 1944. This revenue was made up of $1.5 millions operating profits, $194,363 income from securities and $118,765 profit on sale of securities, for a total of $1.7 millions. During 1945 the earned surplus increased from $1.3 millions to $1.9 millions. The stock was split four for one in 1945. Of the current assets $7.2 millions was in cash and readily marketable securities. The latter are shown at $6.8 millions with market value of $7.4 millions. Total assets were $18.6 millions, and fixed assets $7.6 millions, up from $7.4 millions. Expenditures on plant, properties and equipment totalled $227,667, of which $200,000 represents part of the cost of a new electric weld tube mill, to be in operation this summer. Sales increased 10 per cent.

E. J. S., Fredericton, N.B.—No work has been done on the Porcupine property of CENTRAL PORCUPINE MINES for some years and I understand that none is contemplated at present. Considerable diamond drilling was carried out and exploration from the 1,000-foot level of the Goldale shaft of Coniaurum Mines, but without locating an orebody. A large section of the property still remains unexplored. At the close of 1945 the company had cash on deposit of $26,794. In addition, Dominion of Canada bonds valued at $50,187 were held, plus shares and bonds in other companies at book value of $124,967 (market value $152,413). There were no current liabilities.

H. F. G., Manitou, Man.—LIGHTNING CREEK GOLD MINES is in receivership and the company's properties were acquired by Consolidated Gold Alluvials of B.C., for 2,500,000 shares, I believe. The mine closed down early in 1939 owing to flooding of workings and was not reopened because of war conditions. I understand that in 1943 the company lost a portion of its leases but partly regained others.

The Montreal Cottons

THE Montreal Cottons Limited, as other units of the Canadian textile industry, has been operating under price ceilings and rising costs with government subsidies an important factor in net profits. Now that the war has been over for some months and the industry has returned to the production of fabrics for civilian purposes, it is to be anticipated that government controls of prices will be gradually eased so that the industry will operate on a basis to permit normal profits on their sales. Fabrics continue in heavy demand and the industry should experience active operations in filling the shortage. The Montreal Cottons Limited is in a strong financial position and proposes exchanging each share of the present common stock for ten shares of a new common which would make for a broader market in the company's shares.

Net profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1944, of $407,863 compared with $345,573 for 1943 and with $622,473 for 1939. The 1944 net was all retained and equal to $6.59 per share of present stock, that for 1943 to $4.52 a share and that for 1939 to $13.74 per share. Earned surplus at the end of 1944 totalled $1,378,302.

During the war years the company built up a sound liquid position to finance improvements to plants, etc. Net working capital of $4,064,226 at the end of 1944 was up from $3,694,590 at the end of the preceding year and an increase from $2,264,701 at the end of 1939. Cash of $158,791 and investments of $2,053,239 at December 31, 1944, were well in excess of total current liabilities of $675,736.

The Montreal Cottons Limited has no funded debt and the currently outstanding capital consists of 30,000 shares of 7% cumulative non-callable preference stock of $100 par value and 30,000 shares of common stock of $100 par value. At a special general meeting to be held April 17 shareholders will consider a four-for-one split of the present preferred. The subdivided preference shares will be of $25 par value and callable at $40 per share and carry the 7% annual cumulative dividend rate. The common stock will be subdivided eleven-for-one and the present preferred will receive one share of the new common for each share and for each share of present common there will be given in exchange ten shares of the new.

It is announced that the dividend rate on the new common will be 50c per share annually, the equivalent of $5 a year against the annual rate of $4 a share on the present common. The $4 annual dividend on the currently outstanding stock has been paid since March 1940.

The present company was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1911 as a holding company for a company which was established in 1874. The plant at Valleyfield, Quebec, is one of the largest self-contained units in the world's cotton industry.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1945	80	75	$6.59-a	12.1	11.4	$4.00
1944	75	72	6.59	11.4	10.9	4.00
1943	72	68½	4.52	15.9	15.2	4.00
1942	67	67	14.17-b	4.7	4.7	4.00
1941	63	60	13.48	4.7	4.4	4.00
1940	81	60	4.48	18.1	13.4	4.00
Average 1940-1945				8.8	8.2	
Approximate current average				15 1		

a—Price range 1945 based on 1944 earnings.
b—Includes $4.93 per share refundable tax.
Note—Earnings and price range for currently outstanding stock before proposed 10-for-1 split.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 407,863	$ 345,573	$ 635,338-z	$ 614,743	$ 344,383	$ 622,473
Surplus	1,378,302	1,400,440	369,563	229,922	95,305	132,567
Current Assets	4,739,962	4,453,980	4,911,012	4,177,661	4,015,799	3,070,496
Current Liabilities	675,736	759,390	1,673,253	1,371,216	1,631,219	805,795
Net Working Capital	4,064,226	3,694,590	3,237,759	2,806,444	2,384,580	2,264,701
Cash	158,791	166,309	879	566,363	207,081	109,018
Investments	2,053,239	1,069,995	1,474,983	706,051	467,697	258,117

—z Includes $148,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax.

HARRY G. STANTON H. WILLIAM HATCH D'ALTON McCARTHY
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Our Monthly Bulletin Current Investment Returns with *suggestions on market trend*, sent on request

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Losses Are Caused in Business By the Dishonesty of Employees

By GEORGE GILBERT

Owing to the conditions under which many business and financial organizations had to carry on during the war period, it was often impossible to avoid laxity in the selection of new employees and in their supervision after their names were placed on the payroll.

As a result there was a heavy increase in the number and in the amount of losses from thefts, defalcations and embezzlements, but many of these losses were ingeniously concealed at the time and are only now coming to light. It is expected that they will continue to increase for some time to come.

DESPITE improvements in accounting and auditing methods, checks and double checks, losses through the dishonesty of high-placed as well as low-placed employees are increasing, and it is expected by those familiar with the situation that they will continue to increase in size and in number for some time to come. According to a well-known authority, this is due to several factors, one of which is that during the war period many new and untried employees were hired and because of inadequate help there was a certain amount of lax supervision, of which advantage was taken in numerous instances by weaker employees in positions offering temptation. Many of such losses are now being uncovered.

Another reason given for increased dishonesty losses is that inflationary tendencies always create a real or imagined need for more income, with a resulting increase in defalcations. In one recently cited case, a cashier for a stock broker was instructed to obtain a loan from the bank in the sum of $205,000. Instead, the cashier made the amount of the loan $235,000, and manipulated the books and records so that he was able to retain the $30,000 for himself. In another case, a group of clerks, acting in collusion, stole merchandise in small quantities at a time from a warehouse until the aggregate loss was in excess of $30,000.

Various Methods Used

Thefts and embezzlements by employees and others in positions of trust are perpetrated in various ways. One may take cash, another may steal merchandise and convert it into cash, while another may employ forgery or manipulation of the books to obtain money. In one case a bank cashier in the course of a year or two got away with $30,000 by manipulating his accounts.

Defalcations and embezzlements are not confined to any particular class or rank of society. Several recent cases have been cited where lawyers charged with the administration of estates have violated their trusts, in some instances stealing so much that the estates were virtually wiped out. There was the case of the lawyer who manipulated the securities of three estates, his method being to remove the securities from one safety-deposit box to another when a check-up was made. Upon his death it was found that there was not enough remaining to even leave one of the estates intact.

Defalcations by public officials are evidently also on the increase, and the amounts involved are larger in many cases than heretofore. Not long ago a county treasurer was found to be short $43,000 more than the amount for which he was bonded. This $43,000 loss had to be borne by the taxpayers. In view of the larger amounts now passing through the hands of public officials, it is evident that where bonds are required they should be for correspondingly larger amounts if public funds are to be adequately protected.

What Employers Should Know

In order to keep dishonesty losses down to a minimum, business firms should make themselves acquainted with the methods commonly used to embezzle the funds of employers. It is impossible to make up a complete list of all the methods employed, because they are as numerous and limitless as the ideas which can be formed in the brain of any human being.

But, as shown by the claim files of the bonding companies, the common methods include the paying of accounts by cheques to fictitious persons and then cashing the cheques through a dummy. Invoicing goods too cheaply to customers and then securing a cash rebate from them is another prevalent method. Another way is the raising the amount of cheques and then destroying the vouchers when returned by the bank. Still another way is the issuing of cheques for returned goods which, as a matter of fact, were never returned.

What is known as "swapping horse" is likewise a common method; that is, stealing from incoming payments for certain items, and applying subsequent remittances for other items to cover the theft. Extracting ledger sheets is a common method employed to cover shortages. Raising the amount of invoices and cheques after they have been paid is another means used, as is also the reducing of the amount of outgoing invoices on the books, paying the reduced amount in cash and appropriating the customer's cheque.

Lending the firm's money to companies in which the employee is interested, and using the firm's name for personal speculation are also methods used to profit at the expense of the employer. Paying bonuses to those not entitled to them and splitting the amount with them, and carrying dead men on the payroll, are common methods used to defraud the employer.

Other Means Employed

Making charges in the books against inactive accounts, "forgetting" to enter cash sales, carrying I.O.U. tickets in the till as cash, failing to credit cash payments made by customers, direct stealing from the cash drawer, padding cash expenditures, keeping separate sets of books, collusion with outside criminals in order to share in the spoils of their burglaries and thefts, and staging fake hold-ups are also methods which have been employed on numerous occasions by dishonest employees of business and financial institutions.

Experience shows that there is such a great variety of reasons which prompt employees to steal funds or merchandise or securities that it is impossible to determine in advance that a person will remain honest. As has been pointed out before, this is not only the concensus of the officials of the bonding companies but also of all law enforcement agencies, and it applies to women as well as men.

Employers often have such a high regard for the trustworthiness of those in their employ that they do not see any reason for bonding them. In some cases they feel that because their employees have been with them a long time without a sign of dishonesty of any kind, it would be an insult to ask them to make out bond applications. In other cases employers believe their supervision of the business is so close that there is no possibility of a loss of any considerable amount occurring from such a cause.

On the other hand, the claim files of the bonding companies are replete with cases in which the "trusted employee" of long standing and unblemished past record was the cause of very serious and often crippling loss. Of course, it must be admitted by any one giving the matter some thought that it is the trusted employee who has the greatest opportunity to create a heavy loss, and is frequently, in fact, the only employee who is in a position to do so.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber, will you kindly advise me in regard to the following situation. I carry a policy for $30,000 on a one year renewable term contract. Having in mind converting from term to a regular plan of insurance I requested figures from a representative of a different company who now advises me that his company will not accept an application on my life if I discontinue all or part of my term policy. There may be a sound reason for this refusal but to me it smatters of the big stick or collusion or whatever you wish to call it.

— M. B. H., Burlington, Ont.

If you have a policy on the one year annual renewable term plan, there is nothing to prevent you from dropping the policy at the end of any one year term and taking out another policy in the same or any other company. The advantage of taking out the new policy in the same company is that another medical examination would not be required, whereas if the policy were taken out in some other company another medical examination would be called for. You have been misinformed on this matter.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C-1032 by the Dominion Insurance Department, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance (including Personal Accident, Public Liability and Employers' Liability Insurance) in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

R. H. L. MASSIE, President.

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Should this happen to you, the thing to do is appoint The Royal Trust Company your Agent, to administer the estate, which would relieve you of all but superficial functions as executor.

Conversely, and in consideration for the friend you might yourself appoint, be sure to name The Royal Trust Company in your own Will as executor and trustee of your estate, to act alone, or with a relative or friend as adviser.

It often pays in many ways to have the job well done.

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SALMITA NORTHWEST MINES LIMITED
(Mackay-Courageous Lake Area - Northwest Territories)

Over $150,000 placed in Treasury to date—60 tons of mining equipment enroute to property—Company owns Waco Convertible Aircraft—Diamond drilling contract signed with Boyles Bros.—Drilling Commences in April.

Send for summary of Dr. A. F. Banfield's report and pre-drilling offer

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Cornell & Company, whose owner is J. W. C. Cornell, acts as principal in the execution of any orders received.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

President MacMillan. Such a man should know and understand the prospectors' problems.

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Hon. J. A. Glen, Federal Minister of Mines, in addressing the closing banquet, referred to the expanded program of resources development by the Dominion Government and stated the staff of the Geological Survey would have to be greatly enlarged as, so far only 11 per cent of Canada has been adequately mapped geologically. Owing to the war however, very few students entered the mining and geological courses and as a result it will probably be a matter of several years before the necessary additions to the staff can be obtained. The Government also plans to increase topographical survey and mapping well beyond the pre-war level and action has already been taken to increase the field and office staffs. Mr. Glen declared that the Dominion Government has also taken steps to help the prospectors and developers and the mining companies in several respects. Transportation to the Yellowknife camp by land, by water and by air is to be improved and the Government has undertaken to develop hydro-electric power. It is also meeting half the cost of a road to the new Snow Lake gold camp in Manitoba.

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The topic on which Mr. Glen spoke was "The New Role of the Prospector in the Mining Industry," and fundamentally, of course, the role of the prospector hasn't changed, nor is it likely to change. The conditions affecting his work have changed and are changing, but he stressed it will be unfortunate for Canada, and for the mineral industry in particular, if the modern prospector were to lose the spirit of adventure, the courage, the optimism, and the self-reliance that characterized the old time prospector. Canada, according to Mr. Glen, has reached a stage in its mineral development where well organized effort coupled with full use of the benefits of science is required to develop the industry's possibilities to the utmost. Mr. Glen also stressed the fact that our rate of production of the metals in particular has been excessively high in relation to the disclosure of new sources of supply. "It is true," he said, "that Canadian reserves of these metals are large, yet it must be recognized that much the greater part of our present output of the principal non-ferrous base metals, for instance, comes from deposits that were discovered prior to 1921." The new role of the prospector, he claims, will be no less important than formerly, and it is more likely to be even more important, and we must continue to disclose new sources of mineral supply for the industry cannot continue to expand indefinitely otherwise, or even maintain production at present levels. In his new role the prospector will need every assistance and encouragement the industry can render him.

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Prospectors were advised by Mr. Glen to give more of their attention to a search for non-ferrous base metals. "In the past the relatively low prices of these metals and the unsteady demand tended to discourage a search for new deposits" but he added "unless all present indications are misleading, however, there appears to be every likelihood of a steady and probably increasing demand for these metals for the next several years. Should this prove to be the case there will be an improvement also in world prices."

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The opinion was also expressed by G. C. Monture, chief of the economics division, Canadian Bureau of Mines, that the world demand for base metals will continue at prices which should enable Canada to compete in any market, but added, the Dominion's actual known reserves of base metals have been considerably decreased as a result of the strains imposed by war. Mr. Monture stated that with the exception of two major iron discoveries, no new major finds of base metals have been made to offset the heavy withdrawal during the war years. "Our potential reserves are based upon wishful thinking and pious hope," and only by a campaign of extensive and scientific prospecting and well-organized exploration and development can we determine what we really have in our mineral resources bank. As far as gold was concerned, Mr. Monture said, the situation appeared well in hand.

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The prediction that the price of gold would increase above $35 was made in an address prepared by Senator A. D. McRae, and read by Kelso Roberts, M.P.P., owing to a sudden illness. He stated that the position of gold today was more secure than it ever was and added that "some day, and not very long either, the way things are drifting, we will be getting more than $35 an ounce for our gold, as against any paper currency in existence. That is my prediction. That is why the shares in old well-established gold mines are selling on a basis comparable to Government bonds." Something must be done to encourage capital for the development of new mines if we are going to get our gold production reestablished and increase, he stated, and substantial relief from taxes must be provided if new capital insufficient sums is to be made available to bring about the development all are hoping for.

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It is possible that a bill will come before the Ontario Legislature this session to permit "Over-the-Counter" dealers in mining securities to form their own association and discipline their own members, C. P. McTague, K.C., Ontario Securities Commissioner, told the Prospectors' and Developers' Association. Mr. McTague, stated that more money is going into actual mining development today than at any time in the history of Canada, but there are still some deals in which the public does not get a fair play for their money. He pointed out that the Ontario Securities Commission is not merely a policing body but a constructive body in industry's interest and he regards it as most important at the present time to provide leadership in the de-

(*Continued on Page 32*)

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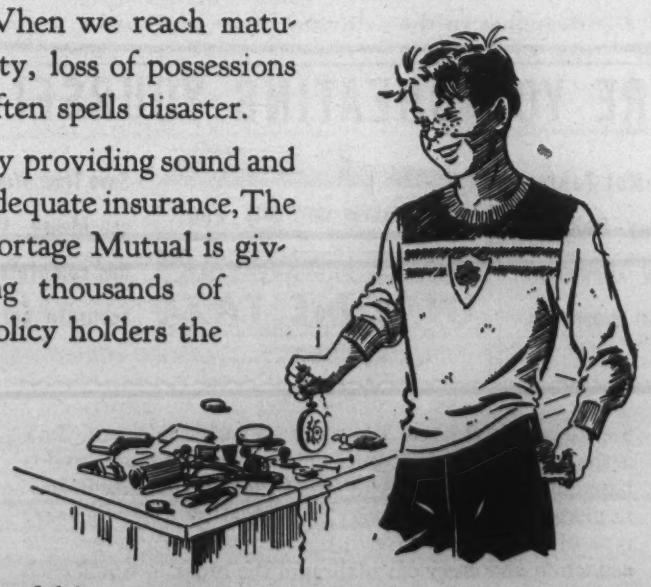

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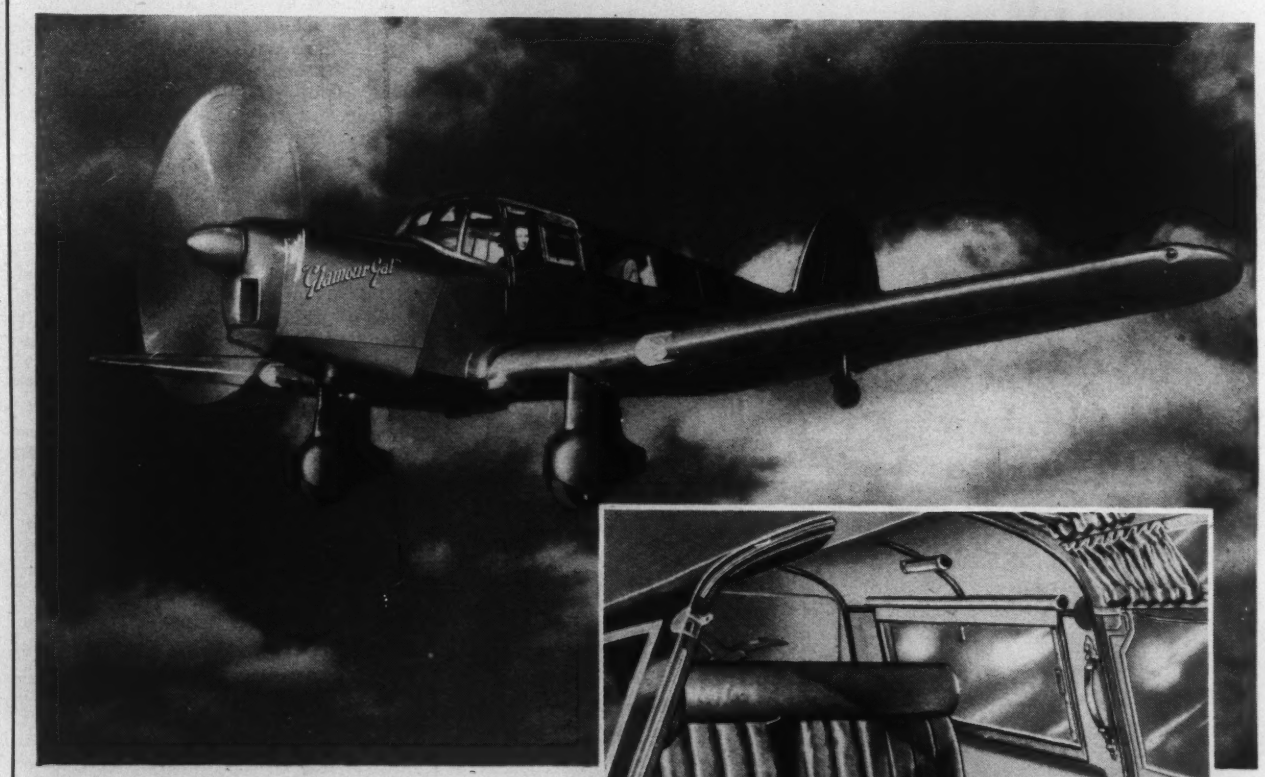

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Company Reports

Metropolitan Life

LONG a world leader in its field, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated in 1868 and has been doing business in this country since 1872, increased its assets during 1945 from $6,995,450,-571 to $7,561,997,270 and its unassigned surplus funds from $427,-657,791 to $448,644,815. At the end of 1945 its life insurance in force totalled $31,261,969,817, as compared with $30,696,750,125 at the end of 1944, showing a gain for the year of $565,219,692. Its paid-for life insurance issued in 1945 was $2,143,423,-150 as compared with $2,064,042,459 in the previous year. Payments to policyholders in 1945 amounted to $623-443,186, as compared with $592,034,-726 in 1944. In Canada it increased its life insurance in force during 1945 from $1,675,170,538 to $1,775,-471,638 showing a gain for the year of $100,301,100. Its policyholders in Canada numbered 2,300,000 at the end of 1945. Payments to Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 totalled $32,328,059, as compared with $29,975,158 in 1944. Total investments in Canada at the end of 1945 amounted to $425,-255,484, as compared wih $395,018,395 at the end of 1944. New life insurance issued in Canada in 1945 was $172,446,469, as compared with $173,-546,951 in 1944. The total amount the company has paid Canadians since it entered Canada, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $270,000,000.

Imperial Tobacco

THE annual report of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1945, shows a slight improvement in net figure for the preceding year at equivalent of 56 cents a share as compared with 55½ cents a share. Net for the year under review, applicable to dividends on the preferred and ordinary stocks, amounted to $5,742,162, as against $5,749,987.

After dividends on both classes of stock, accumulated surplus was increased by $70,411 and stood at $3,-903,050 as at December 31, 1945.

The balance sheet shows a moderate reduction in net working capital during the past year. Current assets decreased by about $1,335,000 to $28,-403,377 while current liabilities increased by over $470,000 to $100,006,-287. Net working capital accordingly was about $1.8 million lower but remained at the impressive figure of $18,397,090.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

velopment of our natural resources as a hedge against inflation and a hedge against depression. Making it clear that any mining issue is speculative, at least to the point where production comes in, and sometimes past that point, Mr. McTague pointed out, that it was when the broker or salesman made statements which are untrue or prophecies about the future which are fantastic and extravagant that he comes into collision with the new Securities Act.

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Systematic geophysical exploration was introduced into prospecting after the first World War and has now passed through its infancy—in fact, it has been so highly developed that it may be considered a good and useful tool that is at the disposal of the prospector and the geologist, Hans Lundberg, well known Toronto geophysicist, told the convention. Mr. Lundberg believes that Government institutions should undertake to instruct and guide prospectors in the use of these tools. Failing this he suggests that instruments that are simple to operate, but still scientifically sound, and sufficiently sensitive, be made available to the prospector.

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To begin with, he states, perhaps it should be on a rental basis and the manufacturer should keep the instruments in good repair and have a trained geophysicist at the disposal of the prospectors to consult with and to help with the interpreting of the results. There are instruments on the market now, according to Mr. Lunberg, that would answer these qualifications. With the simple instruments directly operated by the prospector, very large areas may be surveyed in a short time, and the ore bodies existing near the surface may be revealed at a good rate.

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It was predicted by Dr. J. S. Satterly, of the Ontario Department of Mines, that prospecting, staking, drilling and underground development this year would reach an all-time high in Ontario history. H. C. Horwood, also of the Ontario Department of Mines, dealt with the future prospects for the Little Longlac-Sturgeon river area and this paper will be dealt with in some detail at a later date. B. W. Waugh, senior surveyor, Department of Mines and Resources, talked on progress and plans for aerial photography of Canada.

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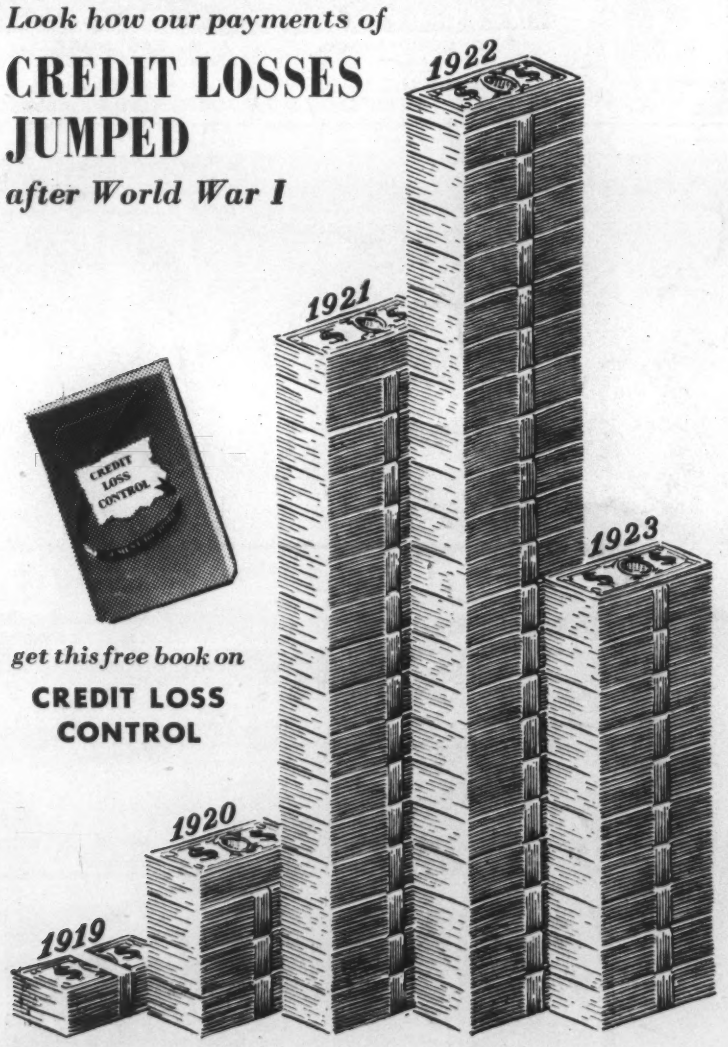

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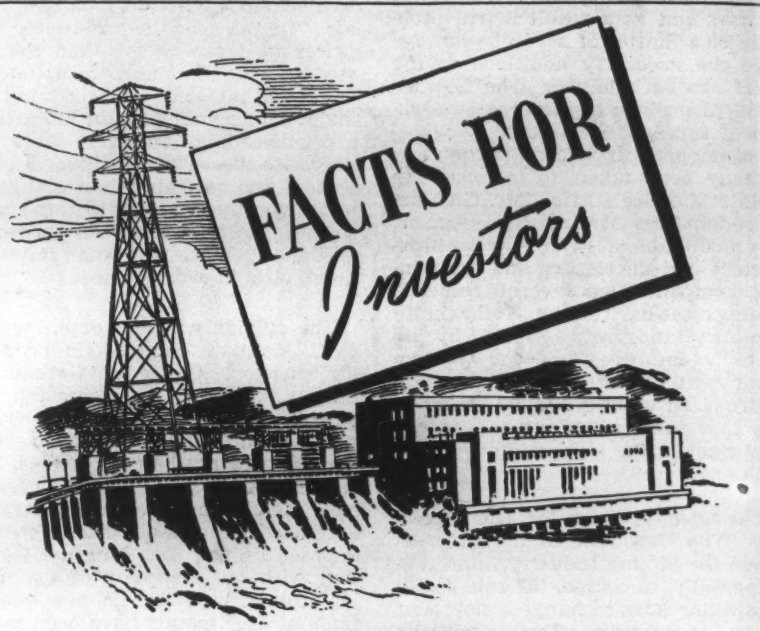

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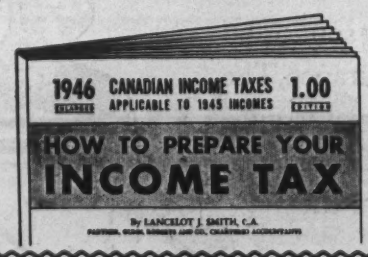

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